

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

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The Mariner of Life.

A mariner sailed on a perilous sea,
And though frail was his bark, a brave spirit had
he;
Hope beckoned him onward—Faith strengthened
his soul—
As I love gave him impulse to steer for the goal,
That glorious clime, o'er the main far away,
Whose skies have the lustre of loveliest day,
Whose flowers have the breath of unfailing per-
fume,
Whose fields wear the hues of perpetual bloom.
He had trust in his anchor, should wild waves as-
sail,
And rouse into rage at the scourge of the gale;
He had trust in his glass, which was searching and
clear,
And warned him when outward obstruction was
near;
He had trust in his compass, which pointed afar
To the orb of one great and particular star;
He had faith in his chart, for no error was there,
And its truthfulness kept him from doubt and
despair.

Yet, strife was around him, and danger, and dark
And wild waters battered the ribs of his bark;
And treacherous currents oft turned him aside,
And mists gathered thick o'er the face of the tide;
And icebergs encumbered the breast of the sea;
And winds howled about him in boisterous glee;
But, oh! there were moments of sunshine and
calm,
When the billows were bright and the breezes
were balm.

His food was unfulfilling from day unto day,
A provision that suffered not scant nor decay;
A means to satisfy, strengthen, sustain,
And give him new courage to battle with pain;
His drink from an ever-fresh fountain o'erflowed,
And great were the comfort and joy it bestowed,
A heart-cheering, soul-cheering chalice of wine,
Replenished always from a vintage divine.

Still, still he sped on towards the land that he
sought,
Recruited in vigor, exalted in thought;
But many and sad were the things which he saw,
Which he reared with compassion and trembled
with awe.
Other bark foundered round him, all filled with
despair,
Though he helped when he could, both with effort
and prayer;
And the few God permitted his servant to save,
Smoothed the mariner's path o'er the turbulent
wave.

Still, still he sped onward, but nearer the goal,
For he felt a new influence touching his soul;
And hills swathed in purple arose on his sight,
And lands that lay lovely in soft golden light;
And glory and quiet reigned over the seas,
And perfume and music came rich on the breeze;
And Christian, the mariner, knew he was blest,
For he entered the haven of heavenly rest.

JOHN CRITCHLEY PRICE.

THE VENDETTA.

A CORSICAN STORY.

[Translated from the French of the Comtesse de la
Roche, for THE METROPOLITAN RECORD.]

CONTINUED.

These anxious relatives passed the night
by his bedside, for his condition was calcu-
lated to excite alarm; his head was burning,
his breathing heavy, and strange words,
without connection or meaning, at intervals
escaped him. "Fabiano," "murderer,"
"assassin," were constantly on his lips.
The terrified Clarita wept and prayed by
his side. Towards morning, however, the
fever abated, and he recovered his con-
sciousness. Clarita, who had been greatly
alarmed by the incoherent words that had
dropped from Tebaldo, took advantage of
her aunt's temporary absence to entreat him
to tell her what had happened. Frankly
and without disguise he told her all: his
meeting with Fabiano, and his own violent
emotions.

"Oh, my dear brother, how much you
have suffered," she cried, "but the victory
you have gained over yourself is agreeable
in the sight of God, and it will be the
source of many graces and blessings."

A cry of rage and indignation broke
upon their ears; and turning, they saw
Annunziata, who had entered unexpectedly,

and heard Tebaldo's recital and Clarita's
reply, standing at the door.

The thought of the splendid opportunity
that had been lost, and the mortifying con-
viction that there was little hope of her
nephew acting otherwise in future, filled
her with wrathful indignation; yet, while
she heaped reproaches and opprobrium
on him, she was forced to admire the firm-
ness with which he held to his principles.
After her first burst of fury, she remem-
bered his enfeebled condition and re-
strained herself, but finding that her
feelings were too violent to be long con-
trolled, she sought the open air and there
gave free vent to her regret and sorrow.

Many neighbors kindly came to inquire
about Tebaldo's health, and on these occa-
sions Mlle. Londini vainly endeavored to
hide her mortification. Some bitter words
and half confidences escaped her that were
interpreted to the disadvantage of her
nephew. A few words that Fabiano let
fall and which were industriously propa-
gated by his friends, cast discredit on the
conduct of the young man, and it was said
publicly in the village that the last of the
Londinis had not inherited the valor of his
ancestors. Fabiano was not noble enough
to proclaim the generosity of his enemy;
perhaps he did not even comprehend it, and
thought he was indebted to his lucky
star for his safety in that encounter.

For weeks the condition of Tebaldo was
so precarious that it excited the fears of
his family. Clarita scarcely ever left him.
Night and day she was by his side, exhort-
ing him to patience and lavishing on him
the most affectionate care.

At last youth and a naturally good con-
stitution triumphed over disease, the crisis
passed, strength returned by degrees, and
Tebaldo was once more permitted to enjoy
the breath of heaven.

It was near the close of summer; the
meridian heat and brightness of the year
had passed, and autumn, laden with fruits,
spread before man her luscious gifts. Te-
baldo, happy in the consciousness of re-
turning health, sauntered slowly through
the garden, leaning on his sister's arm and
making arrangements for the resumption of
their interrupted studies, in order that
Francisco might find her better informed
and more thoroughly educated when he re-
turned.

One morning he awoke, feeling stronger
and healthier than he had done for a long
time, and, being disposed for an early ram-
ble, he sought Clarita. He found her on
her knees before the Madonna, bathed in
tears.

"What's the matter, my dear sister?"
he demanded, anxiously.

The young girl rose; embraced her
brother, and, forcing a smile, replied,
"Nothing but childishness, Tebaldo. I
have no cause for sorrow now. I am only
too happy in seeing you well and strong."

"No cause! Well, I should like to
know something about your childishness,
however."

"And that you shall not," she said, in a
tone of assumed badinage, but the voice
trembled with emotion.

"And why not tell him?" said Annun-
ziata, bitterly; "Is it not necessary that
he should know our shame?"

Clarita cast a look of imploring entreaty
upon her aunt, but she was inflexible, and
drawing from her pocket an opened letter,
she placed it in her nephew's hands. "Read
that," she said, addressing him, "and see
if I am alone in my way of thinking—if my
ideas are extraordinary and eccentric as
you have often said they were."

Tebaldo took the letter and read as fol-
lows:—"Madamoiselle, I esteem your cha-
racter and that of your niece, but no Pe-
roncelli shall ever enter into a family

whose chief is suspected of cowardice.
Believe me, Mlle., that it is with profound
regret I withdraw my word, and no motive
less powerful could have forced me to
renounce an alliance that promised to se-
cure two things most dear to me—the
happiness and fortune of my son."

Twice did Tebaldo read this letter from
beginning to end, as if to seek for a less
offensive meaning, but what passed in his
mind it would be impossible to describe.
His natural pride and his love for Clarita
were wounded, his most sensitive feelings
were outraged, mind and heart alike suf-
fered. However, while Annunziata re-
mained in the room watching its effect
upon him, with a look of anger and con-
tempt, he found in the consciousness of
having acted rightly, perhaps also in his
self-love, strength to control himself and
to effect a calmness and indifference that he
was far from feeling. But when he was
alone, when he could deliver himself up
without restraint to his feelings, he
groaned, he paced up and down the room,
or flung himself on the bed and sobbed
like a child. To feel himself young and
strong, full of energy and courage, and to
be accused of cowardice for having gained
a most difficult victory over himself; to
lose by magnanimity and a scrupulous con-
science all that was dearest to him in the
world—his reputation and the hopes of a
happy future for Clarita—was a horrible
punishment, almost more than he could
bear.

Oh, if it were permitted him to take
vengeance on Guiseppe Fabiano and to de-
mand satisfaction for the insult received
from the Peroncelli, with what eagerness
he would have recourse to arms, even
though his own life should be offered up
a sacrifice to his wounded honor. But the
same laws which had till now restrained
him were still in force, still inflexible in
their mildness.

"Oh, my dear Clarita," he cried, in
despair, "I have sworn to our dying
mother to be a father unto thee, and far
from promoting your happiness, I am only
an obstacle to it. But for me and the sad
fatality which pursues me, you would soon
become the happy wife of Francisco."

But while thus meditating, a noble
thought flashed suddenly across his mind,
joy shot athwart his sorrow like sunbeams
after a storm; he had discovered a legiti-
mate means of re-establishing his reputa-
tion and repairing the involuntary wrong
he had done Clarita. This thought, for
which he thanked Heaven, regarding it as
a Divine inspiration, was a balm for his
wounds; it dried his tears, flushed his
face with the glow of delight, and made the
blood course through his veins with light-
ning-like rapidity, and he welcomed it with
all the hope and confidence of youth. He
felt that it was necessary for him to
establish a reputation for courage on such
solid grounds that no man henceforth could
doubt it; therefore, he would embrace the
profession of arms and go on active ser-
vice. As he was past the age at which
youths were admitted to a military school,
he would be obliged to enter the ranks as a
common soldier, but in his eyes this was
no objection, for his desire was not to rise
but to distinguish himself. For this, cour-
age and endurance were necessary, (these
he possessed,) and favorable opportunities,
which he trusted Providence would afford
him. A light knock aroused him from his
reverie.

"May I come in?" inquired Clarita.

"Certainly," he replied, opening the
door; and Clarita entered, calm and
smiling.

"How glad I am to see you entirely re-
covered at last," she said, observing the
bright flush that still lingered on Tebaldo's

face. "We will commence our studies
again, and our evening walks; you cannot
believe what a charm our ordinary daily life
has for me. Oh, that we might pass our
entire lives together! Why do you wish
me to marry so soon, to leave my home,
to separate from you, whom I love so dearly?
Are we not happy together? Since the
Peroncelli renounce me, let us speak no
more of marriage. How many Christian
virgins renounce it for the love of God!
Can I not live with you as Annunziata did
with our father? And when you bring
home a wife, my dear brother, she will be
a sister for me, and must love me, for I
will love her first. Besides, I can take
care of the children, and we will be so
happy together."

"We had better not build castles in the
air, Clarita," responded Tebaldo; "our
destiny is in the hands of God; we must
trust in Him, and pray and hope, no mat-
ter what happens."

Fearful of betraying his secret, he made
some excuse, and left her.

For the next two weeks he revolved in
his mind the plan he had conceived, and
reflected on the best means of carrying it
into execution. With his ordinary pru-
dence, he weighed carefully all the chances
of success, resolved to neglect none, remem-
bering the wise maxim, "Help yourself and
Heaven will help you." He wrote to the
Baroness and the Abbe Duhamel, telling
them frankly all that had occurred since
his return to Corsica. He had not long to
wait for their answer, which contained
wise council, useful information, and many
letters of recommendation to different offi-
cers in the army of Africa.

During these two weeks Tebaldo was
more attentive to his aged relative, and
more affectionate to his sister. He care-
fully avoided any allusion to Annunziata,
and went no more to the woods for fear of
again meeting his hereditary enemy. The
eve of the day fixed for his departure
he paid a long and sorrowful visit to the
cemetery, received the blessing of Mme.
Londini, embraced his sister and aunt
without exciting their suspicions by any
unusual display of emotion, and rising be-
fore day-break the next morning he took
the road to Ajaccio, to wait for the
diligence.

The following letter, which Clarita
found on her table, explained his absence.
It was as follows:—

"Happiness is not to be found in this
world; or at least, we must purchase it
by great sacrifices. I had hoped to find it
in the bosom of my family, near thee, my
dear sister; but, as I have been often told,
I had forgotten my country. To remain
here I must become guilty of crime, or live
dishonored. Either are to me impossible.
Tell Annunziata that she will not see me
again until I have proved that with the
inheritance of the Londinis which has de-
scended to me, their ancient valor has not
degenerated in my keeping. I treat her
to watch over you with the affection of a
mother, and to take charge of our family
affairs with that devotedness and wonder-
ful ability of which she has given so many
proofs. My dear Clarita, persevere in your
devoted care of our grandmother; accom-
plish that noble and self-imposed task, and
if my departure affects and grieves you,
throw yourself at the feet of our Blessed
Lady, and she will console you, for piety
and resignation like thine can mitigate the
bitterest sorrow. The day will come, I
hope and trust, when we will have reason
to rejoice at the result of our temporary
separation; but if it is otherwise decreed,
if we are destined never again to meet in
this world, we must look forward to that
eternal home where we will be forever
united."

CHAPTER XV.

CONTRASTS.

Loncini expected to find in Ajaccio some vessel bound directly for Africa, in which he could set sail; and it must be confessed he wished to avoid Bastia and M. Cafarelli. He passed two days in the metropolis of Corsica, a city which can boast of few commercial advantages, and which contains a population of scarce eight thousand souls.

He visited all its objects of interest—the museum, the house where the Emperor Napoleon was born, and the beautiful and extensive nurseries of fruit trees; he admired the modern elegance and regularity of the city, its straight well-paved streets, its handsome public buildings, and above all, its magnificent bay, on which the city is built. Although the roadstead has many turns and afforded shelter to vessels sailing from France to Algeria, the opportunities of embarking at Ajaccio are not frequent, and Tebaldo was at length obliged to sail for Marseilles, in order to reach Algiers. Having learned from the Bastia papers that Captain Belmont, the father of the little boy he had rescued from a watery grave, had been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-ninth regiment of the line, then stationed in Algiers, he determined to proceed thither. His confidence in the friendship and kindness of Mme. Belmont proved to be well founded, for the new Lieutenant-Colonel esteemed himself fortunate in being useful to him, and never neglected any opportunity of testifying his gratitude. Tebaldo was furnished with letters of introduction to other parties, but his own conduct was his best recommendation: he was brave, intelligent, and full of military ardor; better educated than the generality of his fellow-soldiers, or even the non-commissioned officers; his success and promotion were consequently certain.

Scarcely had he donned his uniform than he felt a decided inclination for his new profession, but it did not absorb him to the exclusion of his religious duties—these he never failed to fulfil. The first time his comrades saw him kneeling at his morning and evening prayers was the signal for many jests at his expense, but his piety was no holiday feeling; it had borne him in triumph through too many perils to succumb at last to the jeers of foolish men. However, his courage, his obliging disposition, his scrupulous performance of his duties, gained for him in time the friendship of his comrades and the regard and esteem of his superiors.

In her lonely Corsican home Clarita wept over his departure. Life appeared so monotonous and dreary since he left; there was no one now to share her feelings, no one to direct her studies, no one to enliven her leisure hours. But this and more she could have borne with resignation did she but know his fate. The mystery he preserved regarding his projects was more alarming than the revelation would have been. All was conjecture. She knew neither his intentions nor his hopes, and this uncertainty filled her with terror. With what impatience she longed for another letter from him! At last one arrived. Full of affection and counsels, but silent as to his personal affairs; it said nothing about the profession he had embraced, or the hopes he entertained with regard to the future.

About this time new troubles awaited her: her grandmother suddenly expired, dying out like a lamp whose oil is entirely consumed, and her last breath was expended in invoking blessings on the head of her beloved grand child. When Madame Loncini was consigned with the customary funeral ceremonies to the tomb of her fathers, Clarita felt her isolation still more keenly, for her aunt's personal presence could not compensate for her entire absence of sympathy in matters of feeling or principle. Annucciata, although her affection for her niece was warm and true, had always inspired her with more fear than confidence, more respect than love; and grief, instead of uniting them more closely, widened the breach between them; for Annucciata, disappointed in her dearest hopes, unsustained by a spirit of piety, and consequently without resignation, without supernatural strength to enable her to endure her sorrows,

gave way to her grief and vented it in murmurs, complaints and insulting remarks upon the nephew she still loved.

Clarita suffered keenly from these unjust tirades, and many times she endeavored, though timidly, to take her brother's part, but the slightest contradiction irritated Annucciata on such occasions; lightning flashed from her eyes, and her imprecations became more terribly vehement than before. Convinced of this, the young girl schooled herself to suffer in silence, seeking consolation only at the foot of the altar, where her fervent prayers for that beloved brother ascended to the Throne of Grace. And these devotional exercises brought peace and hope to her soul; gradually her mind recovered a more healthy tone, and she sought by occupation to fill the void that her grandmother's death and Tebaldo's absence had created in her existence. She pursued with ardor the studies her brother had suggested, redoubled her attention to the poor and sick of her neighborhood, took more interest in domestic affairs of the household, and consecrated more time to her religious exercises. In this quiet, useful life, Clarita soon recovered her peace of mind, and if happiness was not hers, at least tranquillity and hope abode with her and shed their moonlight radiance round the dwelling.

Annucciata, a prey to gloomy melancholy, saw her beauty fade rapidly away—her features looked sharp and emaciated, though her raven hair gleamed threads of silver, and even the energy of her character gradually died out. Her old servant arrogated to herself unusual authority in the house, flocks browsed with impunity upon the trees in the enclosure, and some secret purpose seemed to engross her thoughts, to the exclusion of everything else.

In fulfillment of her vow to the Madonna, she set out on her pilgrimage to Estelle, bruising her bare feet on the stones and brambles by the way. This poor erring soul knew not that devotional exercises, to be salutary to our souls, must be accomplished by faith and charity, and that God, who rejects the proud, gives grace to the humble. Annucciata's bleeding feet were more easily healed than her haughty, rebellious heart.

Clarita grieved at the unexpected change in her aunt, employed all her affectionate ingenuity to amuse her mind and console her in her secret sorrow, endeavoring at the same time to awaken feelings of piety and Christian charity towards all.

From time to time, the letters received from Tebaldo brought a gleam of joy into this sorrowful house; he spoke neither of promotion nor success, but it was evident that he was contented with his fate, and without fixing any time for his return, he gave them hopes that his absence would not be so protracted as he had at first supposed.

Suddenly, a startling and terrible event threw consternation among the Fabianos, and broke in upon the monotonous existence of the Loncini household. Giuseppe was found dead in the woods, his breast pierced with a ball and his legs broken, doubtless by a fall while endeavoring to escape from his murderer. According to the report of the physicians, the unfortunate man had lived two or three days after he was wounded, and this opinion was confirmed by the bloody trail, a quarter of a league in length, made by him in his vain endeavor to reach home. Justice, and the relations of the victim, made every exertion to discover the assassin, but all was unavailing, not a trace, not a clue could be found. True, the bandit Burica, the trusty friend and confidant of the Loncinis, was suspected of the crime, but no proof could be adduced in support of the accusation; and moreover, Burica defied all the efforts of the law to capture him, and mocked, as before, at all the ambassadors of the *gendarmes* and *voltigeurs*.

When Annucciata heard the news, a savage joy lit up her countenance, which flushed crimson with excitement, but soon its ordinary pallor returned, and she exclaimed, with a shudder:

"Not by the hand of a stranger should the murderer of my brother have fallen."

From the time of this tragic occurrence Annucciata's temper became still more gloomy and ferocious, her health visibly declined, she rarely left the house, except to carry to the *mucchio* powder for Burica, and sometimes, also, food and clothing, and it was rumored that ever since the death of Giuseppe Fabiano her kindness and generosity to the bandit was redoubled.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE VIRTUES AND GLORIES OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.—The annual sitting of the French Academy took place August 26th, M. Guizot presiding. Notwithstanding the great heat, the hall was crowded with spectators, and nearly all the academicians were present, with the exception of M. de Nigny, Count de Montalbert, and a few others. The proceedings commenced by M. Villemain, the perpetual secretary, reading the report on the literary prizes accorded. Several portions of the "Eulogium of Regnard," by M. Gilbert, which obtained the first prize of prose composition, were read; after which M. Guizot delivered an address on the several cases of delinquency which had been deemed worthy of reward.

"The paper commenced by congratulating the meeting on its having the pleasure of looking for the moment at only the virtues of society. It was seventy-seven years since M. de Montyon founded the prizes which were now to be distributed, one portion relating to literature, and the other to acts of virtue. Among ninety papers sent in for the former, the Academy had awarded three prizes and eighteen medals, five of the first class and thirteen of the second. Not fewer than one-and-twenty persons had been proposed for the prizes of virtue, but only two were selected for the first class. One of these was the Abbe Halluin, who, fourteen years ago, being only a simple ecclesiastical assistant in the parish of St. Jean-Baptiste at Arras, had collected together as many of the idle and destitute children of the place as would come to him, and had established a school which increased successively, year after year, in number, until at present it reckoned 170 pupils, all supported by voluntary contributions, and costing nearly 40,000 a year. Upwards of 200 pupils had now been settled in life, many married, and all consulting their benefactor in cases of difficulty, and most anxious to testify to him by their good conduct their sincere sense of gratitude. The Academy had awarded to this excellent man a prize of 3,000*fr.* Two women, Anne Dure of Becherel, in Brittany, and Marguerite Thiebault of Vie-sur-Seille, in Lorraine, had obtained each the prize of 2,500*fr.*, for having lived a life of privation in order to succor their old and destitute relations. Another person deserving of especial notice was Mme. Pallordet of Bourg, widow of a locksmith, who for the last thirty years had done so much good in that neighborhood as to have obtained from the population the enviable title of 'La Dame du Bon Dieu.'"

The report concluded in these terms:—

"We are assembled here to-day, gentlemen, we to recount, and you to listen to, acts of virtue, of no great pretensions in themselves; works of simple priests and of poor women, who never thought of having their names brought before the public. A few days since, a whole nation rushed forward to witness the return to their country of those battalions of brave men who had quitted it only a short time before, to support, and to raise still higher, the name and the influence of France. How many were wanting in that grand spectacle, who had died for the éclat of a fête in which they did not appear! Generals, officers, and soldiers, old and young, some already covered with glory, and others only seeing its first rays, all equally prompt to sacrifice, the former the acquired greatness, and the latter their hopes, and all lavishing the greatest earthly treasure of man—their life. You see, gentlemen, that we have not lost the virtues which constitute the honor and the future of nations; you can go into the most distant places, among the great and the small, the rich and the poor, on fields of battle or in the most peaceful villages, in the army or in the Academy, and you will everywhere find admirable examples of courage, disinterestedness, generosity, and self-sacrifice. Let us therefore be cleared and severe, but not sad and discouraged, concerning ourselves; let us have confidence in humanity and in France; their dignity and their rights have surmounted, in the course of their destinies, trials as serious as those which during the last three quarters of a century have been mixed up with their glory and their progress." (Loud applause.)

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION OF PLANTS AND INSECTS.—At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, MM. Pouchet and Houzeau had presented a curious paper, in which they described certain experiments of theirs for the purpose of ascertaining whether animal life could be produced by mere chemical agency.

It is well known that the majority of naturalists are of opinion that the spontaneous generation of animals and plants under peculiar chemical and physical circumstances is impossible, and that MM. Schultze, Schwann, and others have published experiments on the subjects which hitherto appeared unanswerable. Nevertheless, MM. Pouchet and Houzeau stated in their paper that, having repeated the experiments of their predecessors, they had constantly obtained affirmative instead of negative results. As to their own experiments, they describe the following: A phial having been filled with boiling water, then closely stopped with the greatest precaution, was placed in an inverted position in a mercury bath, then opened under the mercury, when half a litre of pure oxygen gas was introduced. Immediately afterwards a small wisp of hay, weighing ten grammes, and just taken out of a stove where it had been exposed for half an hour to a heat of 100 degrees centigrade (boiling point) was also introduced into the phial, which was then hermetically closed and sealed. Ten days afterwards it was re-opened, and, it having been ascertained that no atmospheric air had penetrated into the interior, the contents were examined and a nondescript kind of mushroom of the size of a currant was found to have grown on some of the stalks. These mushrooms being submitted to the inspection of M. Montagne, were declared by him to be a new species, which he proposed to name *Aspergillus Poucheti*. Another experiment was instituted to see whether the spores of cryptogamous plants could resist a heat of 100 degrees, and it was found that they could not. In a third experiment a large glass vessel was filled under mercury with the proportions of oxygen and nitrogen necessary to form atmospheric air, hay was introduced with the same precautions as before, and at the end of a month, not only mushrooms, but also animalcule of the *Proten* genus were formed. The results were of so startling a nature that a few days ago Mr. Milne Edwards took up the question, and after reminding the Academy that he had often had occasion to refute the theory of spontaneous generation in his writings, remarked that, notwithstanding the apparent nicety of MM. Pouchet and Houzeau's experiments, their insufficiency might easily be proved. M. Pouchet supposed that by subjecting the hay employed to a temperature of 100 degrees, the vitality of any spore or germ contained in it must have been destroyed; but might it not be doubted whether that temperature was really attained by the hay? It was inclosed in a phial and left in the stove for thirty minutes; but since both glass and quiescent air are bad conductors of caloric, the hay must have been but very moderately warmed. But admitting that it had received the full action of the temperature to which it was exposed, the deduction that all the germs it contained were extinct would still be false, it having been proved by M. Chevreul, and later by M. Doyere, that certain animalcule, such as the tardigrades, when sufficiently dried up, will preserve their vitality after a several hours' exposure in a stove to a much stronger heat than that applied by M. Pouchet. He (Mr. Milne Edwards) had seen animalcule resist a heat of 120 degrees, and M. Doyere had carried the temperature to 140 degrees, without causing the death of those microscopic creatures. Mr. Milne Edwards concluded with describing certain experiments of his in which the generation of animalcule was prevented by a temperature sufficiently strong to produce the coagulation of the albumen contained in the germs. MM. Payen, de Quatrefages, Claude Bernard, and Dumas afterwards joined in the discussion, adducing other facts calculated to confirm Mr. Milne Edwards' view of the case.

LIGHTNING RODS.—The following very remarkable fact is stated on this subject:—The Chinese books show us that elevated points, even of bamboo, possess the property of attracting lightning. The statement is contained in a book named by Mr. de Paravey. These remarks on the effect of points, even of bamboo, to attract the electricity from the clouds, are, we find, of very high antiquity, and may perhaps explain why certain temples, such as that of Jerusalem, had their roofs surrounded with metal points.

The late Mr. Patrick Kennedy of Trim, County Meath, has bequeathed to the Catholic convent, being erected in that town, £200, and £20 to the poor of the said parish; also £200 Government Stock to the Irish Catholic University.

LITERATURE.

WOMEN ARTISTS IN ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES. By Mrs. Ellet, author of "The Women of the American Revolution," etc. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Mrs. Ellet's work cannot fail to be popular, for in addition to the details it furnishes concerning the art-life of the subject of each sketch, matters personal or domestic are introduced; the character of the woman as well as the genius and position of the artist can be gathered from its pages. It is what it purports to be—an account of the Woman Artists of all ages and countries, commencing with Callirhoe, the Grecian modeller, and ending with Harriet Hosmer, the New England sculptor, and is an exceedingly interesting volume. As Art is not confined to any particular class or people, there is no lack of contrasts, and we roam from the palace to the cloister, from Italy to Scandinavia; read in one page of the "Saint of Bologna," and in the next of the warrior maiden, who occupied a high position in a band of Condottieri, and for thirty years wielded the pencil and the sword with equal skill and effect. Mrs. Ellet describes the marked characteristics of different artists, their distinctive peculiarities, the school to which they belonged, and the works by which they acquired celebrity. The rise and progress of different schools of art are chronicled, nor does she pass over those isolated cases of eccentric talent peculiar to the individual, which exert no influence on the world of art, attract no disciples, but are illustrated and bounded by a single life.

About one-fourth of the book is devoted to American artists, many of whom are still living and extending their reputation. Among these, the biographies of Miss Legare, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Weston, Miss Lander, and Harriet Hosmer, are more full and satisfactory; and among foreign artists, those of Rosa Bonheur, Angelica Kauffman, and Anna Maria Schurmann. The following extracts selected at random will give an idea of the work:

"No sooner had Harriet Hosmer reached home than she set to work to model an ideal bust of Hesper, continuing her anatomical studies with her cousin, and employing her intervals of leisure and rest in reading, riding and boating. Now followed a period of earnest work, cheered and inspired by those visions of success, of purpose fulfilled, of high aims realized, which haunt the young and enthusiastic aspirant, and throw a halo round the youthful days of genius, lending a color to the whole career."

"To go to Rome—to make herself acquainted with all its treasures of art, ancient and modern—to study and work as the masters of both periods had studied and worked before—this was now our youthful artist's ambition; and all the while she labored, heart and soul, at Hesper, the first creation of her genius, watching its growth beneath her hand, as a young mother watches, step by step, the progress of her first-born; kneading in with the plastic clay all those thousand hopes and fears which, turn by turn, charm and agitate all who aspire. At length, the clay model finished, a block of marble was sought and found, and brought home to the shed in the garden, there appropriated to dissecting purposes, but now fitted up as a studio. Here, with her own small hands, the youthful maiden, shorn of stature and delicate in make, anything but robust in health, with chisel and mallet blocked out the bust, and subsequently, with rasp and file, finished it to the last degree of manipulative perfection. Months and months it took, and hours and days of quiet toil and patience; but those wings of genius, perseverance and industry, were hers, and love lent zest to the work. It was late summer in 1852 before Hesper was fully completed."

Rosa Bonheur's works have been so much written about, and they are so well known by description and reputation in this country, that we prefer extracting a passage relating to her home life, rather than giving an analysis of her genius or a catalogue of her achievements.

"Bonheur, with his family, now occupied small six-story rooms in the Rue Rinfart. His two sons had also devoted themselves to art under his auspices, Auguste being a painter, and Isidore a sculptor. The loving family, merry and hopeful in spite of poverty, labored diligently together in the same little studio. From daylight to dusk Rosa was always at her easel, sitting on a linen, the best and merriest of them all. In the evening, the frugal dinner despatched and the lamp lighted, she would spend several hours in drawing illustrations for books, and animals for prints and for albums; or in moulding little groups of oxen, sheep, etc., for the figure-dealers—thus earning an additional contribution to the family pail. "Rosa's light in the studio, of which she had made mine in the studio; but it grieved her to see them confined. To her great joy, one of her

brothers contrived a net, which he fastened to the outer side of the window, so that they could be safely let out of their cages. She had also a beautiful sheep, with long silky wool, the most docile and intelligent of quadrupeds, which she kept on the leads outside the windows, the leads forming a terrace, converted by her into a garden, gay with honeysuckles, cobaea, convolvulus, nasturtiums, and sweet-peas. As the sheep could not descend six flights of stairs, yet needed occasional exercise and change of diet, Isidore used to place it gravely on his shoulders, and carry it down to the neighboring court, where it browsed on the fresh grass to its heart's content, after which he would carry it back to its aerial residence. Thus carefully tended, the animal passed two years contentedly on the terrace, affording to Rosa and her brothers an admirable model."

To our Catholic readers the name of Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, the sainted Carmelite Nun, will be perfectly familiar, but probably even some of them will be surprised to find her name in the catalogue of artists as well as on the catalogue of the saints. It is so, however, and those that read Mrs. Ellet's work, will find that the holy nun is not the only religious who has achieved distinction in the world of art. We conclude our notice of this interesting work with the following extract:

"Passing over a number of minor names, we may close the review of this period by a notice of Caterina de Pazzi. She was born in 1556, and retired early to a convent, where she assumed the name of Maria Madelina. The energy with which she cultivated art, and the peculiar character of her works and those of others produced at this time, show the fusion of a new element of religious enthusiasm into art. Tradition preserves the story of this nun painting sacred pictures with her eyes closed. In the cloisters of the Carmelites at Parma, and in the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin, at Rome, works of hers may be found. Dying in 1607, she was canonized by Clement IX in 1669; and at this day a picture in one of the richest churches in Florence bears the name of the saintly artist, whose body reposes in a magnificent chapel under the same roof."

ONE HUNDRED SHORT SERMONS. By H. J. Thomas, Canon of the Cathedral of Liege, Belgium. Translated from the French by Rev. G. A. Hamilton. With an Introduction by W. S. B. D.D. Bishop of Louisville. Louisville, Ky.: Webb & Levering.

In the introduction by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Louisville, the plan of the work and the style and manner of the author are so eloquently described that nothing can be added to it, and we therefore give the following extracts:

"The Hundred Short Sermons of Canon Thomas, now presented for the first time to the American public, may be said to constitute an epitome of Moral Theology, and of Dogmatic Theology also, so far as this is connected with Moral. The chief characteristics which mark these discourses are brevity, clearness, solidity, simplicity, unction, method and thoroughness."

"The Canon Penitentiary of Liege has much to say, and he says it well, without superfluity of words or circumlocution. He goes straight to the point, and decides soundly and sagaciously in incidental matter, or in illustrations not directly pertinent to the subject. When you have read one of his Short Sermons, you have before you the skeleton of a much more lengthy discourse; with all its parts in their proper places, and the whole well knit together. He is terse and condensed, without becoming either dry or obscure. And whilst there is a simplicity and an unction in the style and manner which attracts you onward and prevents your growing weary. In a moral or devotional work, this is a great recommendation."

"But what chiefly distinguishes the Short Sermons from many other works of the kind with which we are acquainted is the quality of method and thoroughness. The Canon's method is based upon correct theological principles, and he carries out his plan so thoroughly as almost to exhaust the whole subject of Christian morals and doctrine; for many points in Christian morals cannot be understood, much less developed, without a study and unfolding of the doctrines on which they are grounded. The Hundred Sermons are not on detached or disconnected subjects; they follow one another in regular order, and form a compact whole, remarkable for a Catholic unity growing out of the admirable harmony of its various parts. One subject naturally leads to another, and this to the following, in regular logical sequence. Thus the series is complete, and the amount of matter embraced in so narrow a compass is wonderful."

"The Short Sermons will be found valuable, not merely to the priest who wishes to instruct others, but also to the people who are to be instructed, in the ways of salvation. They will form an excellent and most useful book for the family. Those who are not able to assist at the Holy Sacrifice on every Sunday and Holyday of the year, may usefully read one or two of these Sermons, either privately for their own benefit, or in the family

for the instruction of all under their charge. "Every priest and every Catholic family in the Union should possess a copy of the work so very valuable in itself, and so strongly recommended by the highest ecclesiastical authorities in Europe."

A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTIONS. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

This book forms a complete compendium of Catholic Devotion, containing prayers for every state and condition of life, admirably adapted to create and foster a spirit of true piety. The selections are admirable, and while nothing essential has been omitted, everything unsanctioned by the Church has been excluded from its pages. Its intrinsic merits are still further enhanced by the manner in which it is got up and the method observable in its arrangement."

THE BIBLE AGAINST PROTESTANTISM AND FOR CATHOLICITY, evinced in a Conference between a Catholic and Protestant (Episcopalian) and a Presbyter. By the Right Rev. Dr. Shell. Boston: Patrick Donahoe.

The Right Rev. author takes up *seriatim*, the points in dispute between the Church and her opponents, and disposes of them in an unanswerable manner. It is a work that should be widely spread and attentively studied.

A GOOD FIGHT, AND OTHER TALES. By Chas. Leeds. New York: Harper & Brothers.

In one volume we have three tales by this popular English author, two of which have already appeared in the columns of Harper's Magazine.

FISHERS RIVER SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By One "Who was Raised There." Illustrated by John McLennan. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A collection of Southern sketches, marked by broad local humor and admirably illustrated by McLennan.

COMPENDIO DE LA HISTORIA SAGRADA, CON NOTAS HISTORICAS Y GEOGRAFICAS. Por Jose Turull. Con Aprobacion del Ordinario Nueva York: E. Dunigan & Brother (J. B. Kiker).

In the compass of a small volume, we have all the events recorded in the Old and New Testament, from the creation of man to the dispersion of the Jews. "Sacred history," to use the words of the preface, "is undoubtedly the most important study for all Christians, for by it we learn the existence of God not only as the author of Nature, but as the source of grace—the Creator and Governor of all." This sentence conveys a clear idea of the nature and object of the work, and renders commendation unnecessary.

THE CATHOLIC YOUTH'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

The articles in this little periodical are exactly suited for children, and they display a nice appreciation of the wants and wishes of the little folks. While they are too short to tire the most restless youngster, they are so cunningly written that he or she can learn something from each without ever suspecting he is learning at all.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER.—We observe in this number an illustrated sketch entitled "Holidays in Costa Rica," written by T. F. Meagher, which is the first of a series of interesting articles to be furnished by that popular and eloquent writer on the scenery, customs and people of Central America. The illustrations are life-like and the descriptive portion brilliant and graphic. The "Switzerland of the Tropics," as Mr. Meagher aptly denominates Costa Rica, is in a prosperous condition, and for this it is indebted to its coffee crop, the first tree of which was planted in 1819, by Padre Valverde. The coffee plant has been cultivated since that period with signal success. "Washington in 1859," gives us a view of the Federal Capitol, and an exceedingly interesting description of the internal decorations and sculptured groups that add grace and beauty to the national edifice. Crawford's colossal figure of America crowned with stars, bearing in one hand the sword and in the other the wreath of victory, which forms the apex of the dome, is among the illustrations, and adds considerably to the interest of the article. Take it altogether, this is one of the best numbers that we have seen of this popular periodical, and in our opinion its value is not diminished by the fact that the "Virginians" has reached its termination.

The Lecture Season.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLS.—A lecture will be delivered by the Very Rev. Jeremiah Donovan, D.D., for the benefit of St. Joseph's schools, in St. Joseph's church, Sunday evening, November 20.

The object of the lecture and the high reputation of the lecturer will, we have no doubt, attract a large audience. The Catholics of St. Joseph's Parish are among the most liberal in the city, and none are more ready or willing to contribute according to their means for the promotion of religion and a sound system of education. They have certainly every reason to be gratified with the progress their children are making under the admirable tuition of the good Sisters and the Christian Brothers, and they will, we are confident, show how thoroughly they appreciate their services by the substantial manner in which they will respond to the demand now made upon them.

"THE ROMAN QUESTION," FROM AN AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.—This is the subject of a lecture which will be delivered next Tuesday by Dr. Huntington at the Cooper Institute. The interest which attaches to this question at the present time, and the well known ability of the lecturer should, as we believe it will, fill the large lecture hall to its utmost capacity.

LECTURE BY DR. BROWNSON.—A lecture on "Patriotism" will be delivered before the Cummings Literary Union by Dr. O. A. Brownson, on Monday, the 21st instant, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. This is one of the most deserving of the various Catholic Literary Associations which are springing up on every side, and which are entitled to the warmest encouragement.

"CATHOLIC EDUCATION."—The Editor of THE METROPOLITAN RECORD will deliver a lecture on this subject at the Peter Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant. See advertisement.

CURIOSUS ORNITHOLOGICAL FACT.—An entirely reliable correspondent has forwarded to us the following singular statement:—On the 21st of June a poultry yard at Hailsham was visited by a fox, which destroyed in that one night 28 head of hens, chickens and ducks. The following night he destroyed several more, and about a week afterwards (having in the meantime visited neighbors) he came again and took two sitting ducks, and destroyed all their eggs just about to be hatched, to the number of 30, and another fine favorite hen. His fourth visit, the next night, proved his last, as he was shot prowling round the roost, limiting his mischief to forty head of birds and 30 eggs. On his first visit he had taken the head off a hen and killed six of her brood, the seventh escaping. The poor motherless chick ran alone for a few days, but within a week was adopted by a cock, and taught to roost with him at night in a tree, running with him by day, and provided for by him as by a hen, and the two may still be seen constantly together, as if they were hen and chick. It is believed this is so unusual an attention of the domestic cock, as to be worthy of record amongst naturalists."

[English Paper.]

THE LIVE YANKEE.—He's a decided character. He loves to swap; he loves to whittle; he loves to guess and ask questions; he keeps an eye out; he takes care of number one, and he'll do it on a barren rock, where anybody else would starve. What if he does flatten the vowel sounds, and talk in outlandish provincialisms, and ask plain questions? He makes himself understood, teaches others some things, and learns more himself. What he knows, he turns to advantage. What if he does want to swap—he is willing others should make as good a trade as they can, and cheat him if they can? What if he does whittle; he knows how to whittle his way—his bigness, as they say of a bullet out West among the gunners. Put him on any desolate island on the globe, and only leave him his jack-knife, and he'll get home as soon, if not sooner, than the ship that left him there. He never knows when he's beaten; he never says die. Put him in anywhere, and he will get out if he wants to; put him out any where, and he will get in if he wishes to.

"How beautiful," said a lady who rouged, "does the face of nature look after a shower!" "Yes," replied a fair friend, "but you could not say the same of all faces."

To Angela.

TWO YEARS AND NINE MONTHS OLD.

FROM HER FATHER.

How brightly shines the moon to-night;
How cloudless is the sky!
Myriad stars are twinkling bright;
Above them—God on high!
From near His throne a holy saint,
From 'mid the stars so bright,
Looks down (her beauty who can paint)
Upon this house this night—
Angela!

And would you win that fair saint's love?
(So holy and so fair),
Look upward to His throne above,
And say one simple prayer.
"God bless the child!" down from above,
That holy saint and mild,
Answers, with smiles of joy and love,
That God will bless her child—
Angela!

And oftentimes she leaves the skies
To visit even here
Her darling ward; then upward flies
To her bright heavenly sphere,
And turns below her wistful eyes—
Large, wistful, meek and mild—
To mark the prayers, as they rise,
Of those who love her child—
Angela!

TIPPERARY.

TRIGAUD; OR, A SOLDIER'S DEVOTION.

A STORY OF THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.

On the 18th of October, 1812, Napoleon, accompanied by the Prince d'Eckmuhl, better known as Marshal Davoust, commanding the first division, commenced that eventful retreat from Moscow so disastrous to the immense army that had followed him. At the close of a march which had been rendered more difficult by the state of the roads and continual rain, the Emperor arrived on the 23d at Borovsk, and there passed the night. The next morning, while indicating the order of March so as to gain Maro-Jaroslawitz, where he counted on making some stay, he learned that, at the distance of four leagues before him, the Delzian division, under the orders of Prince Eugene, had found that village, with the surrounding woods and heights, unoccupied. This was an important position to maintain; for the Russian general, Kutusoff, who marched parallel with the French army, might possibly seize on it, and thus cut off the route to Kalouga. Wishing to assure himself of the taking possession of this point, the Emperor rode to the quarter from whence it was expected the Russian general would make the attack, and, despite the torrents of rain, tranquilly examined the ground which might ere long become a field of battle. Suddenly the sound of brisk firing struck on his ear. He became restless; and, pressing his horse, ascended a hillock to reconnoitre, but the belt of wood intercepted any extended view.

"Can the Russians have been beforehand with us?" demanded he of Davoust, who had not quitted his side. "We have not marched quick enough. I should not wish to repossess the left wing of Kutusoff."

"Sire," replied Prince d'Eckmuhl, "perhaps in the manoeuvre prescribed by your majesty, the troops may have manifested a little of that dullness which usually accompanies great fatigue."

"Believe you so, Monsieur le Marshal? Nevertheless, we have already passed more than six leagues."

"It is true, sire; but Moscow is not more than a hundred and six versts altogether from Maro-Jaroslawitz. Four days' march are sufficient to clear that distance, and this is our sixth day. Kutusoff has been in advance of us."

"Is it then a battle?" said Napoleon impatiently, as the cannon were heard more distinctly, and seemed to be approaching. "Go, Davoust, go; quicken your troops and infuse a little of your spirit into them; for we must act now—not to conquer, but solely to preserve."

Notwithstanding the haste with which the marshal executed the orders of the emperor, he did not arrive on the scene of action until after the success of the French troops had been assured. However, the combat still raged with fury at the ex-

tremitry of the village, and when the second division of the first corps, commanded by General Fryant, attempted to take possession of one of the heights, the Russian cannon played upon them with redoubled vigor. Davoust immediately despatched one of his aides-de-camp, the Colonel Koblinski, to Prince Eugene; but in traversing the line, that officer was struck by a bullet, which shattered his thigh, and he instantly fell from his horse.

On the night of that brilliant combat, the Prince d'Eckmuhl, who was still uncertain of the fate of his aide-de-camp, sought for him through the field of battle, which presented the most horrible spectacle. Delzon and his brother general had also fallen while leading the last attack. While sadly thinking over the blighted hopes of his Emperor and mourning the fate of his brave companions, the attention of Davoust was arrested by the voice of a soldier, who, covered with blood and endeavoring to extricate himself from the heap of carnage which surrounded him, feebly exclaimed, "Heavens! have my friends left me here to die without succor?"

It was Koblinski. Davoust immediately recognised him, and, leaping from his horse, gently raised the sufferer in his arms, cheered his drooping spirits, and despatched a messenger for the surgeon-general. On his arrival with his assistants, he examined the wound, and the glance exchanged with the marshal told more eloquently than words could convey how slight were the hopes entertained of the recovery of the unfortunate Pole.

"It is a soldier's fate," said Davoust, in a voice trembling with emotion. "Gentlemen, exert your skill to the utmost."

The effect of the bullet had been such as to make amputation necessary, which the brave Pole bore with fortitude, the Prince remaining by his side during the operation. The wound being dressed, he embraced the sufferer, and spoke in tones of hope and encouragement; and having recommended him to the care of a few whom he could confide in, mounted his horse to join the Emperor, who waited with impatience.

After attending a council of war, composed of the principal generals of the army, and having received instructions as to his future line of march, Davoust retired to his quarters. Already the two first divisions of the first corps were in movement, when an officer, whom he had sent to inquire as to the state of Koblinski, returned and informed him that he still survived, and, with proper care, might yet recover. The marshal was overjoyed at the intelligence, but was perplexed as to the best mode of conveying him to Smolensk, the wagons being in the rear of the army and already crowded to excess. A sudden thought started to his mind, and placing himself in front of the forty-eighth regiment as they defiled, he addressed a company of grenadiers of the second battalion:

"Grenadiers!" said he, "my aide-de-camp, Colonel Koblinski, was yesterday severely wounded while showing you an example of courage and obedience. He is a Pole. Would you wish to leave him to the Russians?"

"No, no. Long live the Pole!" cried the soldiers.

"Vive l'Empereur!" cried they who had not fully comprehended the words of the marshal.

"Listen then," said Davoust. "Are there amongst this company, which I have selected, four men who are willing to undertake the responsible task which I shall impose?"

At this invitation a grenadier, stepping from the ranks, exclaimed briskly, "Here!" He was immediately followed by a dozen others: all the company did the same.

The marshal, addressing the man who had first spoken, demanded his name.

"Joseph Trigaud."

"Well, Trigaud, it is to you that I confide my aide-de-camp. Thou and thy comrades shall be answerable for him. Soldiers, guard him as you would your colors!"

"Yes, yes. Vive l'Empereur! We are responsible!" cried all the grenadiers.

A litter was immediately constructed, on which the Pole was laid, and carried in the centre of the company, which soon after continued its march.

In the meanwhile, the retreat of the main body of the army, commenced at first in good order, soon presented, from the intensity of the frost, a frightful aspect of disorganisation, selfishness and misery. The company of grenadiers slowly pursued their course, and were soon isolated amidst immense plains covered with the wrecks of the army. Sometimes in a square, with the litter of Koblinski in the centre, they repulsed with the bayonet the charges of the dragoons of Miloradowitch, or returned the unexpected attacks of Platosw with a withering fire—ever acting on the defensive, but always calm, silent and steady. By these means their numbers had gradually diminished; and when, on the 30th of October, they reached Viazma, out of the entire company not more than thirty survived. Still these brave men, abandoned and left to themselves, preserved, amidst the general discontent, that moral force which conquers even events. It was their honor, and not their lives, that they sought to defend. It was sufficient for them that one of the most illustrious Marshals of their Emperor had said to them, "To your honor and bravery I confide my aide-de-camp: you are to restore him to me." These words had acted as a talisman, which had not lost its force under the pressure of misery, privations, and even death.

After three weeks of continual hardship, the few men who remained of the devoted and heroic company scouted with disdain, and looked on as an affront, the repeated prayers and solicitations of the Pole, who, seeing himself the cause of so many sacrifices and sufferings, had besought them to save themselves by at once putting an end to his misery.

"Thou art but a coward," said he to Trigaud, "who will not dare to do what I ask—to shoot me through the head!"

"Colonel," replied Trigaud with stoical tranquility, "you may charge me with such if you please, but I laugh at it. Dead or alive, we shall carry you to Smolensk. It is the order of the Marshal, and he ever requires that his orders should be obeyed."

"If you had but buried me yesterday in the snow, when attacked by the Cossacks, I should ere to-day have suffered no more."

"The Cossacks would have disinterred and burned you alive," replied Trigaud, who, during the previous night, had made his own body a protection to the wounded man. "Those eaters of candles would rejoice to have your skin; but they must first take mine—'tis ready for them. Oh, the savages!"

"You are but a coward," repeated the Pole in a feverish transport, which shook the litter on which he lay.

"Be calm, be calm, my Colonel; you know that the carabines of the Marshal have ere now taught the necessity of obedience. Why, then, do you wrong us by speaking these disagreeable things? However, it is all equal to me; I shall not reply to you."

He who spoke thus nearly perished, with all his companions, in the passage of the Voss, while endeavoring to protect the sacred deposit confided to them. The waters of the torrent were, within twenty-four hours, changed into sharp and bristling masses of ice, and owing to this circumstance, but a few of the grenadiers reached the opposite bank. Some days subsequently, when Trigaud awoke after a few hours' repose, he found that but four of his comrades survived, the others having perished from the stupefying effects of the frost—a miniature of what the great body of the army was at that moment suffering, and which has left in the military annals of Napoleon such horrible reminiscences. Before the day had closed, they distinguished on the edge of the gloomy horizon a line of houses, the route to which was marked by the dead bodies left by the immense army

which had preceded them. It was Smolensk—the land of promise—where the things looked forward to as the greatest luxuries might be procured—a fire, shelter, and a little bread. A cry of joy escaped the five brave men who still supported the litter of Koblinski. Three, however, fell to rise no more when within sight of the town; a fourth soon after shared the same fate, and but one grenadier—Trigaud—was left to brave the elements with the now inanimate body of the Pole. Not being able to carry him, he slowly dragged him along, and at length perceiving some men at a distance, called to them for assistance. They soon came to his aid, and he reached Smolensk in a few hours, after twenty-two days of fighting, fatigue and misery. He entered, it is true, the only survivor of his company; but he cared not, since he had redeemed the promise made to the Prince d'Eckmuhl.

The next day, Trigaud learned that the marshal had arrived but a few days previously, and was then in the town, which presented the appearance of one vast hospital, protected by sentries, and extending to the very suburbs. The skeletons of horses, which had been converted into food, were scattered in every street, and the doors and windows of the houses had long since been consumed as firewood by the frozen and famishing soldiery. It was in one of the houses in the outskirts of the town that Prince d'Eckmuhl had established his quarters, and thither Trigaud, assisted by some soldiers, bore the insensible body of Koblinski, and laid it on some straw at the doorway. On entering the house, he perceived an officer on guard in an outer room, enveloped in the ragged remains of a cuirassier's cloak, of whom he demanded to speak with the marshal.

"What seek you of him?" asked the officer, without changing his posture.

"I come to render an account of a mission with which he charged me at Maro-Jaroslawitz, and to deliver up the deposit confided to me."

"The prince is at this moment in council; you can remain and rest yourself until it is concluded."

"Certainly, said Trigaud, who spoke in a tone of sadness; "but mayhap, in the meantime, you would make known to him that the grenadiers of the second company of the forty-eighth regiment of the line Fryant's division, first corps, to whom he intrusted the care of his aide-de-camp, Col. Koblinski, have fulfilled his orders; and that the company are awaiting the honor of passing under his inspection."

At the name of Koblinski, Davoust, who had entered and heard the last part of the conversation, but who had not recognized in the worn and emaciated being before him the once noble-looking grenadier, advanced and demanded of him, "Where is my aide-de-camp?"

"He is here, at the door."

"And thy company?" said Davoust hastily. At these words, Trigaud took the position of a soldier without arms, placed his heels in a line, and slowly raising his head, replied in a grave voice, "All present, my marshal!"

"I have demanded where are the company of grenadiers of the forty-eighth," repeated the prince in a tone of impatience.

"I have replied. Here!" and Trigaud placed the back of his hand to his forehead.

"But thy comrades—where are they?" "Ah, that is different, my marshal. You ask where I have left my comrades? That is your question, is it not?"

Davoust made a sign in the affirmative, impatiently striking his foot on the ground.

"Well, that is soon told. The last of them are at the bottom of the Voss, close by; the remainder under the snow. All!"

"How? All?"

"All, without an exception," replied the soldier, as his haggard and sunken eyes filled with tears.

The prince could not repress a movement of terror and pity, and seizing the arm of Trigaud, who shook convulsively, he repeated, in an agitated tone, "All, say you?"

"Yes, all, except me. I am the last!"

Without speaking, Davoust moved to the place where Koblinski lay, while Trigaud, raising himself to his full height, proudly exclaimed—"He is here alive! It was I who brought him!"

The Oak Tree.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Sing for the oak tree,
The monarch of the wood;
Sing for the oak tree,
That growth green and good;
That growth broad and branching
Within the forest shade;
That growth now, and yet shall grow
When we are lowly laid!

The oak tree was an acorn once,
And fell upon the earth;
And sun and showers nourished it,
And gave the oak tree birth.
The little sprouting oak tree!
Two leaves it had at first,
Till sun and showers had nourished it,
Then out the branches burst.

The little sapling oak tree!
Its root was like a thread,
Till the kindly earth had nourished it,
Then out it freely spread:
On this side and on that side
It grappled with the ground;
And in the ancient, rifted rock
Its firmest footing found.

The winds came, and the rain fell;
The gusty tempests blew;
All, all were friends to the oak tree,
And stronger yet it grew.

The boy that saw the acorn fall,
He feebly grew and grey;
But the oak was still a thriving tree,
And strengthened every day!

Four centuries grows the oak tree,
Nor does its verdure fail;
Its heart is like the iron-wood,
Its bark like plane-tree mail.

Now, cut us down the oak tree;
The monarch of the wood;
And of its timbers stout and strong,
We'll build a vessel good!

The oak tree of the forest
Both east and west shall fly;
And the blessings of a thousand lands
Upon our ship shall lie!

For she shall not be a man-of-war,
Nor a pirate shall she be;
But a noble, Christian merchant ship,
To sail upon the sea.

FLOATING GARDENS AND ISLANDS.

Cashmere, so celebrated in the East for its romantic beauties and fertile soil, is an appendage of Afghanistan, an extensive and powerful kingdom of Asia, situated between Hindostan and Persia. Cashmere forms one vast valley encircled by lofty mountains (a part of the Himalaeh range), and extends about ninety miles in length, by from forty to seventy miles in breadth. This great natural hollow affords on excellent illustration of the changes which the surface of the globe is continually undergoing by existing causes. Formerly it was one immense lake, as is clearly shewn by horizontal lines running along the face of the mountain on both sides, which mark the gradual subsidence of the waters. So far the travelers assert; but tradition of high antiquity goes still further. It asserts, that into this immense basin flowed all the rivers of the surrounding mountains, carrying with them large quantities of soil; but that at length the lake burst for itself a passage through the rocky barrier which confined it, leaving the hollow filled up to a considerable extent with rich alluvium. The extraordinary fertility of the soil warrants the conclusion that at one time an immense quantity of debris was brought thither from the surrounding elevations; but that the subsidence of the waters was gradual, not sudden, is proved by the lines which are traced, as it were like sheep-paths, along the mountain side.

Water or marshy ground still occupies a portion of the valley. The city of Cashmere itself is situated in the midst of numerous lakes, connected with each other, and with the river Vidusta, by canals, separated by narrow lines and insulated plots of ground. Some parts of the city are sufficiently elevated above the water-line to be out of danger on any rise of the water; but the greater portion lies so low, that in considerable inundations, which are far from uncommon, it is liable to be flooded. The depth of the lakes is in the course of being gradually diminished by the accumulated growth of weeds and aquatic plants, and the steady deposition of mud; the sur-

face of the lakes is thus increased, so that the inundations have become annually more frequent, and spread to a greater extent than formerly. These circumstances have suggested to the inhabitants an expedient by which certain vegetables are cultivated in safety, that is, in such a manner as to be afforded as much moisture as they require, without exposure to the risk of being destroyed. Of the method of forming these floating gardens, Mr. Moorcroft gives us a very explicit account in his "Notices of the Natural Productions and Agriculture of Cashmere." It is effected, he informs us, through the medium of a floating support, of which the buoyancy and flexibility prevent the plants sinking into the mass, or being partially covered with it. Various aquatic plants spring from the bottom of the lakes, such as water-lilies, convolvulges, sedges, reeds, and the like; and as the boats which traverse these waters take generally the shortest lines they can pursue to the place of their destination, the lakes are in some parts cut, as it were, into avenues, separated by beds of sedges and reeds. In these places then the farmer establishes his cucumber and melon floats, by cutting off the roots of the aquatic plants just mentioned about two feet under the water, so that they completely lose all connection with the bottom of the lake, but still continue attached to each other. When thus separated from the soil they are pressed into closer contact, and formed into beds of about two yards in breadth, and of an indefinite length. The heads of the sedges, reeds, and other plants of the float, are next cut off, placed upon its surface, and then overlaid with a thin coat of mud, which is left gradually to insinuate itself into the mass of matted stems. The bed floats, but is prevented from drifting about by a stake of willow being driven through it at each end, which admits of its rising and falling, in accommodation to the rise and fall of the water.

The gardens are now in a state of complete preparation for the reception of the vegetable to be raised. The gardener has in readiness a number of cucumber and melon plants, which have been raised under mats; and of these, as soon as they have got four leaves, he places them on the floating mass, at about two feet distance from each other. The labor is now completed, no further care being necessary but that of collecting the fruit. The whole expense is confined to the value of the labor, which is exceedingly trifling, as the work is soon done. Perhaps a more economical method of raising cucumbers cannot be devised. For the most part the islands will bear a man's weight, but generally picked off by a person sitting in a boat. "I traversed," says Mr. Moorcroft, "a tract of about fifty acres of these floating gardens in cucumbers and melons, and saw not above a dozen unhealthy plants; nor have I seen in the cucumber and melon grounds, in the vicinity of populous cities in Europe or in Asia, so large an expanse of plants in a state of equally healthy, though it must be observed, running into somewhat too great luxuriance of growth." Mr. Moorcroft goes on to say that this method of culture might be advantageously extended to other plants besides those mentioned, and observes: "The traveller who finds the water melon of vast size, buried in the hot and dry sand of the desert, would not be readily tempted to conclude that it could be raised in nearly equal luxuriance of growth in the cool and humid atmosphere of a floating garden. Yet the fact points out an accommodating power in the constitution of this plant which may be as largely found in others where at present it has not been supposed to reside. And the subject is of extreme importance, the water-surface of our country having never been suitably called upon to contribute its share of produce to the maintenance of our population."

Floating islands are by no means uncommon. They are found in almost every part of the world, and their general history occupies no inconsiderable portion of

the writings of the earlier geographers. The space which they fill, however, is proportioned rather to the wonder which the idea of such a thing excites, than to their economic importance. They are simply formed by the roots of plants and trees interlacing with each other, and thus, as in the case of the floating gardens of Cashmere, constituting a support for layers of earth. After having been undermined or torn away by the waters from the banks, or bottoms of lakes, to which they were attached, by their lightness and spongy consistency, joined to their inconsiderable thickness, they remain buoyant on the surface of the waters. The very beautiful lake, Loch Lomond, contains several of them, and they are found in other sheets of water in Scotland, and also in Ireland. A small lake in Artois, near Saint Omer, is covered with floating islands. The marshy lakes of Comacchio, situated near the Gulf of Venice, present a great number; indeed it is in such boggy situations that they are most likely to be formed. The most considerable noticed any where are those of the Lake of Gerdau, in Prussia, which will furnish pasture for one hundred head of cattle; and that of the Lake of Kolk, in the county of Osnabruck, which is covered with beautiful elms. Some floating islands appear and disappear alternately. The Lake Ralang, in Smaaland, a province of Sweden, encloses a floating island, and which, from 1696 to 1766, has shown itself ten times, generally in the months of September and October. It is two hundred and eighty feet in length by two hundred and twenty in breadth. There is an island similar to it in Ostrogothia; and we have seen a small one on Derwent water in Cumberland.

JOHN BUNYAN ACCUSED OF PLAGIARISM.—The following interesting expose is from The Dublin Freeman's Journal:

"An interesting literary discovery has just been brought to light. It was asserted some time ago that Bunyan, who wrote the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' was an impostor, and that the whole story was made up from an ancient manuscript. Several erudite members of the Reformed Church wrote letters to newspapers denouncing the libel, and claiming for honest John Bunyan the whole credit of having conceived and written the famous 'Progress.' Miss Catharine Isabella Crompton has, however, taken up the gauntlet thrown down by Dr. Cumming, and proved beyond all possibility of doubt, and on the letters to the Reformed Church, that Bunyan, the 'star of Protestantism,' was a mere duffer, and a shabby, unprincipled duffer into the bargain. She has published (this day) a translation from the French manuscript copy in the British Museum of the 'Pilgrimage of the Sowle,' by saint Martin de Guilleville, a churchman who flourished in the fifteenth century. The original work was translated in England seventy years before the Reformation, and was printed by Caxton in 1483. The Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' is nearly a verbatim copy of this rare work, with a few alterations here and there, to give it the tinge of originality! I have no work before me as I write, and when it reaches your hands you will be able to judge what measure of credit John Bunyan is entitled to. The fact can no longer be disputed that John Bunyan, of pious memory, was nothing more nor less than a literary swindler, and that the sublime sentiments enunciated in the 'Progress' were not those of an inspired follower of the 'reformed faith,' but of a Catholic divine who lived and died long before John Bunyan saw the light—whose work was translated by Catholic pens, and printed by Catholic hands, in the little printing room called 'ye presse close,' within the precincts of the Abbey Church of Westminster, on the very spot where the Victoria Hotel now stands, and that John Bunyan had no more to do with its production than you or I! The saints will be savage to think that for two centuries they have been lavishing so much praise upon an impostor; but facts are stubborn things, and even the most incredulous must believe, when the original 'Pilgrimage of the Sowle' is placed in their hands, and compared with the modest and veracious publication of Mr. John Bunyan, whom Heaven forgive for his unscrupulous audacity!"

Dr. Hagan writing from Belgium says:—"There is one feature in this country which is rather singular to an American or Englishman: the land is cultivated to the very edge of the road in most places. Potatoes, beets, oats and other crops, grow unmolested within ten inches of the road."

In France there are 13 railways, the united capital of which amounts to £120,000,000.

FACETIÆ.

AN IMPATIENT JURYMAN.—An Arkansas correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune gives the following as authentic:

You are fond of cracking jokes at the expense of Arkansas; now, here is one on your State, absolutely true. I got it from an eyewitness:

The District Court in one of your northern parishes was in session: 'twas the first day of court; time, after dinner. Lawyers and others had dined, and were sitting out before the hotel, and a long, lank, unsophisticated countryman came up and unceremoniously made himself one of 'em, and remarked:—"Gentlemen, I wish you would go on with this court, for I want to go home; I left Betsey a looking out."

"Ah!" said one of the lawyers; "and pray, sir, what detains you in court?"

"Why, sir," said the countryman, "I'm fotch here as a jury, and they say if I go home they will have to find me, and they mount't do that as I live a good piece."

"What jury are you on?" asked the lawyer.

"What jury?"

"Yes, what jury? Grand or traverse jury?"

"Grand or travis jury? dad-fetched if I know."

"Well," said the lawyer, "did the Judge charge you?"

"Well, squire," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit, and kinder bosses it over the crowd, gin us a talk, but don't know whether he charged anything or not."

The crowd broke up in a roar of laughter, and the sheriff called court.

TOO APPROPRIATE.—A popular preacher in Pennsylvania had been wedded to a worthy lady, whose first gift was a dowry of ten thousand dollars, with the promise of as much more on the decease of her invalid parent. Shortly after marriage, while in the pulpit, he chanced to give out a hymn, the fifth verse of which commenced—

For ever let my grateful heart,
His words paused—he coughed, slightly—then adding, "The choir will omit the fifth verse," he sat down with something like nervous haste. With curiosity excited at the conduct of their minister, the congregation smiled some as they read:

For ever let my grateful heart
His boundless grace adore,
Who gives ten thousand blessings now,
And bids me hope for more.

PUNYMAN.—Sheridan agreed with Walker, that the pronunciation of *wind* should be *wynd*, but insisted, contrary to Walker, that *gold* should not be *goold*. Mr. Sheridan tells us that Swift used to jest those who pronounced *wind* with a short *i*, by saying, "I have a great mind to find why you pronounce it *wind*." An illiberal critic retorted thus upon Sheridan, by saying, "If I may be so bold, I should be glad to be told why you pronounce *gold*."

A GENTLEMAN, who was rather impatient at table, declared that he wished he could manage without servants, as they were greater plagues than profits. "Why not have a dumb waiter?" suggested a friend.

"Oh, no," returned the other. "I have tried them—they don't answer."

THE LAST NEW CONUNDRUM.—What is the difference between a cow and a broken stool?

—One gives milk, and the other gives whey (way).

Mrs. Henrietta Smith, of Chautauque, N. Y., has had to mourn the loss of her husband, who has fled from her. Thus she bewails him:—

"An individual whom, in an unguarded moment of loneliness, I was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good-looking and feebly cultivated, knowing enough, however, to go in when it rains, when some good-looking girl offers her umbrella. Answers to the name of John. Was last seen in company with Julia Harris, walking, his arm round her waist, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Any one that will catch the poor fellow and bring him carefully back, so that I may chastise him for running away will be asked to stay tea."

A little girl, three years old, was riding in a train with her mother, a few days since, when a lady said—

"That's a pretty baby!"

The little girl's eyes flashed fire, as she drew herself up to her fullest height, and replied—

"I ain't a baby. I wear boots and hoops."

A correspondent at the West is responsible for this conundrum with its triple answer:

"When are stockings like corpses?"

"When they are all in holes; when their soles have departed; when they are mended!"

And yet the culprit is not a Ho(e)iser, as one would suppose by this sample of his stock in trade.

"The late scarcity of money," said a loving husband to his wife, "was owing to—"

"You are right, my dear; it was because there was so much owing to, and so little paying to!"

Dean Swift proposed to tax female beauty, and leave every day to rate her own charms. He said the tax would be cheerfully paid, and very productive.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT BROAD TOP, PA.—On Sunday, the 30th ult., the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Broad Top, Huntingdon county, was dedicated by Very Rev. J. O'Connor, Rev. J. Walsh, of Hollidaysburg, preached the dedication sermon. There is quite an important and growing congregation at Broad Top, composed chiefly of miners and their families. The church, which is a substantial, well-finished frame building, fifty feet by thirty, is already found to be too small, and it is in contemplation to put an addition to it next Spring. Thanks to the liberality of the congregation, and to the zeal and energy of its present pastor, and of his immediate predecessor, his church is now quite out of debt. [Pittsburgh Catholic.]

THE LATE FATHER MCGUGAN.—A solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Father McGugan at St. John's Church, on Monday last. Rev. Dr. O'Hara, President of the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, was the celebrant, Rev. Father Brannigan, of St. Patrick's, deacon, and the Rev. J. D. Bowles, of Burlington, N. J., sub-deacon. The ceremonies and the discourse of the Rev. Dr. O'Hara were affecting and impressive. The Right Rev. Bishop Wood and a number of the clergy were in attendance.

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF SANTA FE.—We (Catholic Herald) translate the following from the *Propagateur Catholique* of the 20th ult.:

One of the first cares of the Catholic Church, wherever she exercises her salutary influence, is to occupy herself with the instruction and education of youth. Accordingly, we see in this country that the great solicitude of the Bishops, above all in the new dioceses, is to found institutions of learning, and to confide them to religious bodies who will make education a proof of devotion, and who will take pains to place them on a religious basis.

We have already said that Mgr. Lamy, at first named Apostolic Vicar of New Mexico, then titular Bishop of Santa Fe, had obtained for his distant diocese a colony of Sisters of Loreto, of which the mother house is in Kentucky. To this society, which bears the name of our Lady of Light, is attached a boarding-school, which, during the few years it has been open, has already greatly developed itself.

In the Santa Fe Gazette we find an interesting account of the distribution of prizes, which took place with great *elation* on the 13th of August. The ceremony, in which the Governor of the Territory assisted, surrounded by the best society of Santa Fe, was presided over by Mgr. Lamy, whose apostolical virtues are alike appreciated by Americans and natives.

The Bishop is about to purchase a large house for the purpose of establishing an academy and boarding-school for boys. This institution will be kept by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and will be opened immediately after their arrival, which is daily expected.

It is by such works that the clergy labor effectually for the good of the country and reply to the slanders of their enemies, who accuse them of seeking to keep the people in ignorance.

THE LATE BISHOP PORTIER.—We learn (says the N. O. Catholic Standard), from the Mobile Register, that a number of Catholic gentlemen in that city have recently had painted a fine portrait of the deceased prelate, that, in the language of the committee's address to the Very Rev. Vicar General, Father Chalon, "it may be placed where it may be seen by his many friends, who, pointing it out to the rising generation, will tell the many labors and the success of a man so good, of a pontiff so zealous."

In his reply, Father Chalon says:

It is a noble and honorable sentiment that has prompted you to leave to posterity the likeness of one who has labored so long, and who has been so efficient in his zeal.

The memory of men like him ought never to die; the recollection of their efforts is an incentive to energy, and as will be power, the example that is left by him will work much good through the exertions of those who will succeed him.

Thanks be to you, gentlemen, the exquisite portrait you have sent shall be hung in the vestry-room, in which I have prepared in holy meditation for the Holy Sacrifice, in which he prayed for you and your children.

The committee having referred to the marble monument to be erected in the Cathedral in memory of the deceased Bishop, Father Chalon adds:

You allude in your letter to the monument

soon to be erected in the Cathedral. It will be a subject of general satisfaction. Here over his remains, pointed out by the monument, the poor will come and pray for their father—the rich will come here and remember his advice. They will all say: "He has been so kind, so charitable, that he must be in grace with God." *Requiescat in pace.*

DAMAGE BY FIRE TO THE EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE IN PITTSBURGH.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, at about 11 A. M., the roof the Episcopal residence, adjoining the Cathedral, was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated by the burning soot from one of the flues falling on the shingles, which, being very dry, were almost immediately in flames. For some time the Cathedral was in the greatest danger, but its slate roof, and the fortunate circumstance that the day was very calm, were in its favor. The firemen, who were immediately on the ground, exerted themselves to their utmost, and were assisted by many citizens, who, irrespective of religious distinctions, vied with one another in their efforts to stop the conflagration. The two upper stories of the house are entirely destroyed, and the others greatly injured by water. The furniture and some books were injured in being removed during the fire, but the damage to this part is not, we believe, as great as was first apprehended. The house is entirely uninhabited; the damage done has not yet been ascertained with accuracy, but does not, we should judge, fall short of \$5,000. The clergy of the Cathedral will reside, for the present, on Second street, between Smithfield and Grant.

[Pittsburgh Catholic.]

THE CHARITY OF PROSELYTISM.—Forty-two boys, from the House of Refuge, Philadelphia, says The Pittsburgh Catholic of the 12th inst., passed through this city on Tuesday, the 1st instant, for the West. They were mere children, the oldest of them being, apparently, not more than fourteen years. With some exceptions, they were as honest-looking and as interesting a set of boys, of this class, as one could meet. To suppose that more than a small minority of them had been juvenile offenders, one should have lost faith in all the marks that distinguish the vicious from the good, should believe, in fact, what, their ages considered, was physically impossible. We questioned only three of these of them in regard to their religion, and they told us they were Catholics, and that quite a number of their companions were Catholics also. These boys had mothers in Philadelphia, but those mothers would not, they said, be made acquainted with their addresses, until three months after their departure from the Refuge. This is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that these boys might have been taken from their homes without the consent, and even against the will of their parents. The affidavit of one man, even though a rogue or a fool, or the enemy of the parents, would, we are informed, suffice to do this legally. The rich man may make his house a hell upon earth, and drink himself almost to death, and no one will dare to take his children from him; but the poor man may recover from his first spree, to find his fire-side desolate, and his innocent offspring the companions of embryo felons in a House of Refuge. By forcing the child into lifelong exile from its parent, you inflict on the parent one of the very severest penalties within the power of law. You declare his natural right over his child forfeited, you trample on his tenderness, his affections, you tear asunder his very heart strings. If you do this without corresponding guilt in the parent, you enforce not law, but practice more than barbaric tyranny. If partial or serious neglect of duty, on the part of parents towards their children, called for such a fearful penalty; if, especially, that amount of neglect for which it is ordinarily visited on the poor, were to warrant its infliction, more than one-half of our families should be left childless. It were too much, we know, to ask the philanthropist of this material age to rank poverty and the wearing of rags among the minor transgressions of the Divine law; yet we do hope that if the law under which our houses of refuge are now recruited must continue to disgrace our statutes, the rich as well as the poor will be made to participate in its benefits. Are the virtues of the rich less dangerous to society than those of the poor? or is crime, which in the case of the parent is visited with one of the severest penalties of the law, to be overlooked in the wealthy parent?

CHURCH DEDICATION IN THE DIOCESE OF PITTSBURGH.—The Church of Blessed Paul, adjoining the Passionist Monastery, above Birmingham, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday next, November 13, by Right Rev. Bishop Young, who will preach on the occasion. [Ibid.]

ST. CHARLES' COLLEGE, DIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.—On the feast of St. Charles Borromeo, says The Baltimore Mirror, the Most Rev.

Archbishop visited the college, and administered Confirmation to two of the students. He also assisted at High Mass, celebrated by Rev. Oliver Jenkins, of the Society of St. Salpice, President of the college, with deacon and sub-deacon. All the students 112 in number, joined in the Gregorian chant. After the Gospel the Archbishop delivered an address on the virtues of St. Charles.

A large addition made during the past year to the college buildings offers ample accommodation to the increased number of students. It is the intention of the Reverend Directors to erect a large chapel in a short time, so that the whole of the actual buildings may be appropriated to the students and professors. Six Priests of the Society of St. Salpice, besides two secular clergymen, are at present residing in the college. The students enjoy excellent health.

RETURN OF RIGHT REV. DR. VEROT.—Bishop Verot, on his way from Europe to his diocese in Florida, took Baltimore in his route, and remained a short time among his friends here. He succeeded in obtaining for his diocese six Priests, four Brothers, and two Religious.—With this additional ministry force, Florida will soon be able to develop its full elasticity to its proper extent, as we doubt not that many believers in our holy religion are there yet unknown as such to any of our clergy. [Baltimore Mirror, Nov. 12.]

BLESSING A BELL IN BALTIMORE.—An immense concourse of people assembled in St. John's Church on last Sunday evening, to witness the blessing of the bell recently purchased for the use of that church. The interesting ceremony was performed by the Most Rev. Archbishop, who also preached on the occasion. The melodious sound of the bell will be heard as soon as it shall be elevated to its place in one of the two towers now in course of erection and nearly completed. [Ibid.]

A new Catholic church, under the patronage of St. Theresa, was dedicated at Auburn, Placer County, last Sunday, 6th inst., by the Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany.

FOREIGN.

PASTORAL OF THE PRIMATE OF IRELAND.

The following Pastoral letter exhorting to constant prayer for the Pope, was addressed to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Armagh by the Most Reverend Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland:

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: We deem it our duty, at the present moment, to exhort you to more fervent prayer than ever for our beloved Pontiff, Pius IX. The combination of his enemies is becoming every day more powerful. Not content with having overthrown his authority in the richest province of his States, they no longer conceal their intention of depriving him of the rest of his temporal dominions. For the purpose of justifying this act of spoliation, calumnies of all sorts are heaped upon his Government. Men of various countries, disengaged from almost everything besides, are thoroughly united in carrying on this unholy warfare against the Supreme Pontiff. The evil influences which they obey are manifest. In some it is the spirit of infidelity, or of heresy, seeking the overthrow of the Church, to which, as they believe, the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope would be an important step; in others it is a total disregard for religion, joined to vain aspirations for the unity of the Italian kingdom, under the crown of the present ruler of Sardinia, with the seat of Government at Rome. Amidst the sorrow with which this lamentable state of things fills the heart of every good Catholic, it must be a source of great joy to witness the zeal of the prelates and clergy of the Church, at the present moment, in defending the temporal rights of the Holy See. We deem it our sacred duty, dearly beloved brethren, to raise our voice in union with theirs; the more particularly when we consider that among the bitterest enemies of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope are some of the leading statesmen of the British Empire. They appear to think that the time has now come to take revenge on his Holiness, for having presumed, as they would say, to restore the hierarchy in England. The public prints inform us that a distinguished member of that Ministry which added to the statute book the disgrace of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, travelled to Milan lately for the purpose, it appears, of being present at a banquet given to the deputation sent by the rebels of Bologna to the King of Sardinia to offer him the sovereignty of their country—that is, for the purpose of paying a marked compliment to the representatives of men of whom the Pope tells us in his late allocution: "Amid these lamentable excesses, the leaders of this faction do not cease to use all their cunning in corrupting the morals of the people, especially by books and newspapers published at Bologna and elsewhere, in which every license is encouraged, the Vicar of Christ here on earth is lashed with insults, the practices of religion and piety are mocked, and the prayers used to honor the Immaculate and most Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and to implore her most powerful patronage, are held up to scorn. Moreover, in the theatres,

public decency, modesty and virtue are attacked; and persons consecrated to God are exposed to the common contempt and derision of all." You are also aware, dearly beloved brethren, that the statesman whose particular office in Her Majesty's Government brings him, unhappily for our beloved Pontiff, into immediate contact with those questions of foreign policy, is the same noble and distinguished himself about all others by his zeal for the enactment of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; and who in a letter to the Protestant Bishop of Durham, which you all remember, put on solemn record his opinion of the faith which you have the happiness to profess. But the hostility of British statesmen to the Holy See, its rights and dignity, as it has never earnestly when you remember the benevolence with your ancestors a reason for becoming less zealous in the cause of the Father of the Faithful, neither shall it be with you. You will be ever ready to do your part in affording him amidst his present sufferings the consolation which the Sovereign Pontiff cannot receive from this country since the days of the English Revolution. The consolation of knowing that, if England is against him, Ireland is for him. You will, therefore, send up your prayers unceasingly to the throne of God for our beloved Pontiff, that he may rise superior to all the difficulties that surround him, and have a signal triumph over all his enemies. You will do this the more earnestly when you remember the special claims which Pius IX. has on your love and gratitude. You have been reminded lately of his compassion for Ireland in the day of her distress, when her children were dying by thousands of famine—when, not content with contributing largely from his own scanty resources to the relief of the distress, he addressed an encyclical letter to all the bishops of the world, ordaining prayer and soliciting alms for the starving Irish people. We have before us a copy of that encyclical letter *Predecessores Nostros*, dated the 25th of March, 1847; and in what a feeling manner he there describes his compassion for the misery which then oppressed this country, and his regard for the nation so long distinguished by its veneration for the Apostolic See, its constancy in the profession of the Catholic faith amidst so many trials, and its unshaken attachment to Peter, whom it ever recognized in his successors. Surely, dearly beloved brethren, you will pray without ceasing for this beloved Pontiff, now that he is come into the depth of affliction. You will not look on with unconcern whilst he is being robbed of a large portion of his dominions. Were the occasion to require it, you would be even ready to send your contributions to the Holy Father to enable him to support these faithful soldiers who will defend his rights against the rebel powers, and who, for a certain evangelical nobility and his friends are to have the will, will be subsidised by English Protestant gold. But at present we only ask your prayers. Great is the power of prayer. As it obtained the deliverance of Peter from prison, and gave joy to the Church then, so will it now rescue Pius from the machinations of his enemies, and joy and gladness shall take the place of our present sorrow. Send up those prayers through the intercession of Mary, who has ever ready access to the heart of her Divine Son; and who, we may well suppose, will plead with special earnestness the cause of Pius IX. Yes! He must enjoy her special patronage, to which has been given to add such a touch of glory to her name on earth, by the definition of her Immaculate Conception. Nor does he enjoy her patronage the less because he is permitted to share her affliction under the cross of her Son.

In conclusion we ordain that the Clergy shall continue to recite the prayer *pro quacunque necessitate* in each Mass, when the rubric of the Roman Missal directs them to recite the prayer to recite a sense of duty that province of the Pontifical States, which is now in rebellion against its rightful sovereign. But to all, both clergy and laity, we say: Pray and cease not to pray for your beloved Father. And may the blessing of Almighty God descend upon, and remain with all those who will thus frequently and devoutly commend before the throne of God the cause of Christendom—the cause of the Holy Catholic Church—the cause of God. Amen.

ARMAGH, Oct. 24, 1859. + JOSEPH DIXON.

THE CATHOLICS OF ENGLAND AND THE HOLY FATHER.—The following address of condolence has been adopted by the clergy and faithful of the Metropolitan pro-Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Moorfields. The same, or similar ones, are being prepared in all the parishes of the Archdiocese of Westminster.

"MOST HOLY FATHER: We, the undersigned, Vicar, Clergy, and Faithful of the district attached to this pro-Cathedral and Metropolitan Church, most humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, hasten to declare to you the extreme pain with which we daily witness the course of public events in your Holiness's dominions.

"We should indeed be wanting could we behold without the deepest sorrow and indignation some of your Holiness's own subjects guilty of the crime of treason and rebellion against your lawful authority; evils which we, however, trust will be but of short dura-

By order of the Board,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, Commissioner.

METROPOLITAN RECORD.

JOHN MULLALLY.....Editor and Proprietor.

It will be the object of this Journal to supply the Catholic portion of the community with all the important and interesting news of the Catholic world, and particularly with information in regard to events and occurrences connected with the Church in the United States.

It is designed to make *THE RECORD* a good and desirable family journal, and it will, therefore, contain a great variety of useful, interesting and instructive reading matter. Its readers will also be duly informed of the progress of events in the secular as well as the religious world.

The progress of Catholic Educational Institutions will meet with that attention to which they are entitled by their importance. Church Dedications occurring in and about the city of New York, will be fully and accurately reported.

Due care and attention will be given to the Literary Department, and new publications reviewed or noticed, as their character and pretensions may deserve. Each number will contain one or two stories; and it will be the design of the Editor to make its Miscellaneous column both entertaining and instructive.

The editorial columns will be devoted to a discussion of the prominent topics of the day, and all other subjects that properly come within the scope of such a journal. No part will be taken in political controversy, nor in the disputes between partisan politicians.

The business department will be carried on with that strict attention to all its details, without which no paper can expect to succeed, no matter how liberally supported, or how ably conducted, and all the business transactions of the establishment will be conducted on a cash basis.

In conclusion, the Editor refers with pride and pleasure to the following letter of approval from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York:

YORK, Nov. 8, 1858.

"DEAR SIR: I have read carefully your plan of a Catholic paper, and approve of the same in all its parts. Its scope is new and comprehensive, and will fill up a chasm without necessarily interfering with other papers already established. You have my sanction to proceed with as little delay as possible, and you shall have my approbation and support."

"Yours, faithfully, in Christ,

JOHN, Archbishop of New York."

This journal will be published weekly at No. 371 Broadway, and delivered to city and mail subscribers on the following terms:

Price per year served by carrier.....\$3 00
Price per year served by mail.....2 50
Price per copy, for six copies or more.....2 00
To Canadian subscribers *THE RECORD* will be served for \$3 per year, as there is an advance of fifty cents in the postage; while to subscribers in Ireland it will be \$2 50, for the same reason.

The advertising rates are as follows:
To transient advertisers.....12½ cents per line.
To yearly advertisers.....5 cents per line.
No paper will be sent till the receipt of the subscription.

All orders and communications should be addressed to the Editor, No. 371 Broadway.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

NEW YORK, NOV. 7, 1859.

The undersigned respectfully acknowledges the receipt of One Hundred and Ninety-five and 11-100 Dollars, through the hands of George Kreiser, Esq., 94 Pearl street, from a charitable gentleman of Malaga, whose name, though known, the undersigned does not feel at liberty to publish without his previous consent. This amount is for charitable purposes, and proves to the undersigned and to all Catholics, that Catholic Charity, as well as Catholic Faith, still lives.

JOHN, A'b.p. of New York.

THE FORTHCOMING FAIR IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE INSTITUTION OF MERCY CORNER OF HOUSTON AND MULBERRY STS.

The Journal of Commerce, some three weeks ago, published a most ungenerous attack on the charity which this Fair has been undertaken to sustain and promote.

It commences by asserting "that Catholic females employed in domestic service who were contented heretofore with \$7 or \$8 per month, now demand from \$8 to \$10." The reason of this, according to The Journal of Commerce, is, that a small assessment every month on all servant girls belonging to the Romish Church, would be a great assistance in building the new Cathedral. No doubt it would. But the time has not come for the experiment, and the whole story has no other foundation than the ingenious malice of its author in The Journal of Commerce. Yet even this, unfounded as it is, has nothing to do with the Fair for the Sisters of Mercy.

It is well known to both Catholics and Protestants that these charitable ladies devote their whole time to doing good, without any recompense in this life other than food and raiment, so far as they themselves are personally concerned. Each

member, on entering the society, invests a sum equivalent to her own simple expenses in the community. If anything from this source can be spared, we know that it is given to the poor under their care. But it is obvious that they cannot carry on the great and noble works to which they are devoted, unless through the aid of charitable persons who appreciate their high motives and the beneficent results of their labors. It is on this account that many Catholic and Protestant ladies have entered into the getting-up of this Fair at the Academy of Music with a spirit of truly Christian zeal and warm heartedness which The Journal of Commerce cannot feel or even appreciate.

If they are the instruments, under God, of saving hundreds and thousands of poor females from the degradation, the wretchedness, both temporal and spiritual, to which want of means, want of home, want of honorable protection, would have exposed them, should The Journal of Commerce be displeased or spiteful against them on this account. Let us suppose that the great majority of these houseless but virtuous young females are Catholics; well, even so, is it not better that they should be saved any how, than driven by destitution to swell the ranks of shame, already too well supplied in this city? But suppose that some Protestant females have been snatched from the same dangers, ought not The Journal of Commerce rejoice over the fact, instead of venting his spleen at the instruments of their salvation, simply because they are Catholic and religious ladies?

Is not The Journal of Commerce in favor of preventing immorality, and especially that to which the ordinary coldness of the world and want, not unfrequently drive unfortunate females? Now, suppose that the Sisters of Mercy, instead of anticipating and warding against the danger, should be employed in rescuing others from their life of sin and shame, and restoring them, if possible, to self-respect and the means of earning an honest livelihood; would not The Journal of Commerce, or rather *should* it not rejoice, instead of giving itself up to petty fault-finding.

The Sisters of Mercy have proteeted, instructed, benefited, in every way, since their establishment at the corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, more than twelve thousand virtuous, but unprotected females, and obtained for them decent situations as domestics in private families. Can The Journal of Commerce tell what would have become of hundreds of these if there had been no institution of Mercy at the corner of Houston and Mulberry streets? Besides, the Sisters of Mercy deem it no profanation of the Sabbath to visit by permission, the unfortunate prisoners in the Tombs, especially those who are under sentence of capital punishment, on whose hard hearts they exercise a softening and penitent feeling which the ministry of priest or parson could scarcely awaken. We would respectfully ask The Journal of Commerce if this is a crime on the part of the Sisters of Mercy? They visit poor families of good reputation, in which sickness and poverty combined, press on the hearts and the hopes of the inmates, and they speak soothing words of patience, and when their means permit it, administer suitable food, oftentimes more healing to the patient, than the medicines supplied from the dispensary. Can The Journal of Commerce, censorious as it is, discover any harm in this? But how could they carry on these and other noble works of self-sacrifice, of great advantage to the public, unless they are supported by that generous appreciation of their virtues and their labors, which has given rise to the forthcoming Fair at the Academy of Music? And why should The Journal of Commerce step in between the

public benevolence and these beneficent toils and results of public charity, brandishing his broad sheet, and saying to the public: "No, we oppose, we forbid; those are only Romish ladies; We have discovered a cat in the meal-bag."

Alas! for the efforts of the Sisters of Mercy if they had not been encouraged by hearts throbbing with larger humanity and more tender charity than The Journal of Commerce has exhibited on this occasion! They have been in the habit of sending circulars to the benevolent of every denomination. Their labors were before the community, and it is due to all sides to state that in the main Protestant benefactors, when they understood the whole case, have been perhaps as numerous as Catholic, and not less liberal in their response to these individual circulars.

We cannot conclude this article without alluding to another subject. Within the last three months a gentleman intimately related to one of the Sisters of Mercy and most generous towards them all, purchased for their use, as an academy for young ladies, a house precisely where The Journal of Commerce states it should be, viz., in Madison avenue and Thirty-seventh street. Credit is due to The Journal of Commerce for its rare accuracy in this particular instance. The Journal, however, might have known that the project of the Fair by the ladies of New York has been on the tapis for a year or more—that the proceeds were to be devoted towards the relief of the present institution at the corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, and for no other purpose—that the new purchase is not intended to be a burthen to the community, nor to depend in any sense upon its charity—that it is to be an entirely distinct concern. It may sound strange to The Journal of Commerce that these Sisters of Mercy who employ their time as before described are really well educated and highly accomplished ladies—that they are certainly competent, so far as their present duties will permit a diminution of their numbers, to carry on a day school for young ladies, in which their education will be well attended to, and their hearts, if possible, moulded according to the feelings and sentiments which in after life may give beautiful adornment to the acquirements of learning.

The journal complains that the house is well finished, which, after all, is no great objection, considering its purpose. He speaks of inlaid floors and rosewood doors, but what is the difference, if they happen to cost no more than they would have done supposing them to be constructed of North Carolina pine? This part of the unkind notice is in the form of a communication; but at the bottom the editor observes, as if it required his indorsement—"The above is correct."

But no matter in regard to all this; let The Journal of Commerce come to the Fair at the Academy of Music—let him expand the kindlier sentiments of his heart—let him feel that there are people in the world who labor, aye, gratuitously, for God and for humanity—and let him not, in his influential paper, throw stumbling blocks in the way of their success.

PROBABLE STRUGGLE BETWEEN IMPERIALISM AND REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

When the Emperor of France met General Garibaldi in Council at Alessandria, in order to agree on a united plan of action for the Italian campaign, he slightly lowered the standard of Imperialism before that principle of Revolution which, although it had cleared his way to power, had also basely attempted his life. In our opinion, his Majesty damaged his *prestige* slightly by the act, whilst the red revolutionists of 1848—having little character to lose—had their principles considerably elevated therefrom; and this was perhaps the heaviest sacrifice which Napoleon made in the cause of Italy, if he did truly make it in that cause, which yet remains to be seen.

The bond of union thus sought to be formed between two such antagonistic ideas was only as a rope of sand. Garibaldi was, to be sure, assigned some very congenial work during the war—such as ranging in guerilla fashion in the neighborhood of his native mountains and sowing the seeds of discontent amongst the Italians—but we do not find that his advice was asked by the Emperor personally after the first time, and his field reports were communicated through his worthy ally, Victor Emanuel. When peace was so suddenly concluded at Villafranca, the revolutionist was completely ignored, being set down as of even less importance than the King of Sardinia by the two royal negotiators.

Imperialism failed, however, to quench the fire which Napoleon had kindled, so we find that Garibaldi pocketed the insult for the moment, but held on to the command he had been permitted to enjoy. After the visit of Count Arrese—Napoleon's bosom friend—to Florence and Milan, Garibaldi was transformed into a regularly commissioned military man, and—to the intense disgust of the educated officers of Tuscany—made Commander-in-Chief of the Florentine army. Thus did revolution obtain an *official footing* on the Peninsula, equal in consequence—though inferior in force—to that held by Napoleon himself. It has not misapplied its opportunity or time, for we see that Garibaldi has openly proclaimed that "no foreign power shall rule over or coerce the people of Italy, and that a wide spread counter revolution will put down any attempt to return the legitimate Archdukes to power, or restore the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff in the States of the Church."

In order to be able to effect all this, if requisite, the General has appealed to the enemies of the Church and the lovers of disorder everywhere, asking them to subscribe to a fund with which to purchase a large quantity of arms for his now recognized revolutionists. His war circular has been liberally responded to in England, a great many leading men there having given from one hundred to two hundred dollars to his treasury. Encouraged by this, Lord Palmerston announces that Garibaldi can "sweep away every vestige of the Papal power," and immense joy prevails at the idea amongst the thousands in Great Britain who hate Catholicity.

Joseph Mazzini, who denounced Garibaldi at first for his recognition of Napoleon, has been enabled to see the great advantage which Red Republicanism has gained by his *tactique*, and has sent a sum of two hundred francs to the arms fund, announcing that the new muskets "shall not be employed to defend the Catholics or the Mincio." Cattolica is a very ancient village in the Pontifical States, situate in the Legation of Forli, near the Adriatic, so by naming it in connection with the Mincio, Mazzini asserts plainly that they shall be used in aggressive warfare against the Church and any lay power—Austrian or French—which may go the armed support of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father.

Thus do infidelity and revolution embarrass the man who rescued them from the effects of the crushing blows which they sustained in 1848, and so insolent have their agents become, that it is now an open political question, can Napoleon by his Imperialism cope with Revolution in compact element, or will commissioned Revolution—secretly backed by England and other of his enemies—put down Napoleon?

THE POPE'S GOVERNMENT IN ROME AND THE LEGATIONS—LAY AND CLERICAL OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE HOLY SEE.

Of all the calumnies which are so persistently circulated respecting the Pontifical Government, its executive constitution and course of rule, none is more universally asserted, or more generally credited, than the one to the effect that it is made up exclusively, or nearly so, of clergymen and monks, and that these officers aim only at obtaining the exaltation of the Church over the people, and their own ease, at one and the same time. This fabrication is of English origin and very old date, so that it is frequently taken as truth by well-meaning persons who have not leisure to inquire into its merits.

A recent official return issued in Rome contains full information on this subject, and furnishes matter which will surprise the enemies of the Church very much. The paper shows that of five thousand, five hundred and sixteen persons, employed in various governmental departments under the Holy Father, there are only two hundred and sixty-five clergymen, the remainder—five thousand, three hundred and fifty-one—being laymen. These officers are distributed as follows: in the Ministry of the Interior there are fifteen hundred laymen and one hundred and sixty ecclesiastics; Ministry of Finance, two thousand laymen and ten clergymen; Ministry of Grace and Justice, nine hundred and twenty-seven laymen and sixty clergymen; Ministry of Police, four hundred and fifty laymen and twelve clergymen; Ministry of Public Works, one hundred laymen and two clergymen; Foreign Affairs, thirty laymen and seventeen clergymen; Public Instruction, fourteen laymen and three clergymen; Ministry of War, one hundred laymen (no clergyman serving, the papers being sent to the ministry of state); Ministry of Commerce, two hundred and thirty laymen and one (the minister) clergyman.

In all the tribunals of Rome, the proportion is about the same, for we find that in the office of the Secretary of Briefs there are thirteen laymen to five ecclesiastics; in the Apostolic Chancery, sixty laymen and four ecclesiastics; and in the Apostolic Office of Benefices, fifty-five laymen and three ecclesiastics.

Thus, in the Eternal City, at the very centre of Catholicity, the government of the Pope, instead of being carried on solely by clerics, employs ecclesiastics only in the proportion of about twenty-one per cent. to laymen. Surely this is not too much for a Church which has furnished from its ordained members the most brilliant statesmen of almost every century in the history of the world.

Persons misled by the groundless and bigotted assertions just referred to, should discard their prejudices against a government of which they know so little; particularly should American freemen do so, when they know that the clergymen employed by the Roman Court earn a small pay by discharging arduous duties in an humble but talented manner. Let their position be contrasted with that of the English Bishops in the House of Lords, servants of the State to the letter, who have always opposed the march of popular freedom, but pocket annually pay to the tune of eight hundred thousand dollars, raised from land rents and taxes. Look at a Rector of a Protestant Church in Great Britain, with a civil magistrate's commission in his pocket, and who is a more active servant of the crown? Certainly not any layman, for—as in the case of the Rathormac tithes massacre in Ireland—he will not hesitate to shoot down, so called, disturbers of the peace with his own hand, and woe betide the poor poacher of game who is brought up before him even on Sunday morning.

Clergymen absolutely rule Sweden, Denmark, and most of the other Protestant States of Europe, not even excepting Prussia; and if we refer to the State of Massachusetts, and other States of our own country, we find that Reverend gentlemen hold, and have always held, the most prominent seats in the paid legislatures, and that their brothers in the ministry are by no means the most noiseless of our politicians.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—OUR COLLEGES, SEMINARIES AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The rapid progress of the Catholic Church in the United States is marked, as in all other countries where our missionaries labor, by the daily increase of enduring monuments of their earnestness and the piety and charity of their flocks, in the shape of new churches, colleges, free schools, hospitals, nunneries, monasteries, and other buildings dedicated to purposes of pious retreat or relief of the sick and suffering.

Apart from the churches consecrated to the service of God, none of the institutions are more interesting than the many schools which are supported by our people, whether they be classed as collegiate or parochial. Seminaries where the higher branches of literature and science are taught, with colleges where young Catholics can qualify for any of the lay professions, are multiplying on every side of us in a manner truly astonishing. From North and South, East and West, we receive, by almost every mail, notices of the opening of either a college or free school, whilst—as our readers must have observed—the columns of THE RECORD are crowded with advertisements setting forth the course of education afforded in these establishments. Extensive gymnasiums are attached to most of the colleges, military drill is taught in a great many, the exact sciences and elementary chemistry are explained to the classes, so that in a few years we will have the great gratification of announcing in our paper the *entree* on the world's stage of thousands of American Catholic youths, every one of whom will be a living, moving and eloquent type of the moral grandeur and beauty of the influence of religion, both in the domestic circle and during the years of scholastic routine.

From New York and its suburban cities the good Sisters are to be found in every section of the country, affording instruction to our female population, and any one who takes the trouble of visiting the more advanced classes of young ladies committed to their care, will at once perceive how much dignity of manner, piety and intelligence add to the natural graces of person.

Every church has its parochial school, where the children of the poorer classes are taught without "fee or reward." In many of the churches in New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, the body of the sacred edifice is surrendered by the pew holders, during one of the masses, to the young folk, who fill every pew to overflowing. Looking at the children at such time, it becomes a matter of joyful reflection to imagine what a powerful and marked effect their conduct will produce on our social system.

The multiplied sources of Catholic enlightenment just referred to, it will be remembered, have grown up under the Church, and are maintained—without noise, display, or argument—by its faithful communicants. Can any sect assert *truly* that they do so much for public instruction, or do it so quietly? Not one.

Very few, if any, of our State Legislatures can say it, and most certainly not that of New York. Our city parochial schools are now filled to overflowing, but so far from restricting our endeavors, increased accommodation is being afforded. The boast of New England, that wherever a

church is erected a school is established, is practically realized by our fellow Catholics of New York, and we may add, of the United States, wherever they have the means. In fact, so rapid has been the progress of Catholic education in this city, that we expect to see, at no distant day, two schools instead of one in each parish, and should the Board of Education have more school buildings than pupils to fill them, we may take them off their hands, provided they should not be too exorbitant in their charges.

ENGLAND'S RULE BY RED TAPE AND OFFICIAL ROUTINE.

The system of red-tape rule which has prevailed in all the government offices of Great Britain for a century and a half has had the effect of enervating the political intellect of the governing classes to such a degree that her executive departments and high posts of diplomacy are, for the most part, filled by men whose brains have been so mechanized by training that they would rather lose a colony than place a dispatch on a wrong file, or put a letter into an official pigeon hole not alphabetized for its reception. So destructive of self-reliance is the preliminary education of the Statesmen of England that—although all are of marvelous ability in secret intrigue—there are only very few of them capable of coping with a great national emergency, and if we glance over the list of the six hundred and fifty names which go to make up the present House of Commons, we find scarcely one on it which holds forth promise of a man fit to succeed the few octogenarians who now guide the helm of State affairs in that country; that is amongst the names of her hereditary office-holders. Of her present leaders, Lords Lyndhurst, Campbell, Palmerston and Brougham furnish brilliant examples of a vigorous age and powerful mental capacity despite a load of years. British red-tapeism is, however, calculated to addle, if not obliterate any brain. As an instance, we may mention that when the Government of that country at the commencement of the Crimean war, ordered its officials in the United States to violate the neutrality laws by opening recruiting offices in our cities—and thus endangered our alliance with Russia—the consuls and their secret agents went about it very warily and privately, and arranged the machinery very completely. When the masked design was laid bare by the press, and President Pierce's Government demanded explanations of Minister Crampton he could give none. He knew the plan, but was not prepared for its exposure and consequently he had to write to England for advice; in fact, to send home to ask what he was to say? So with the consuls. It was "an enlistment" and it was "no enlistment;" it was "private," and it was "open;" it was the "act of the individual," and it was the "act of the Government"—just as the emergency pressed—until the loyal exiles who were to be transferred by British gold into Crimean heroes, came very near resembling the "little joker" that you have and have not, just as the thimble-rigger wishes.

The great difficulty under which England now labors, and which in the event of a war with France, would prove a most serious, if not a fatal one, is official circumlocution, that system of red-tapeism which Dickens has so well characterized and described in the phrase, "how not to do it." The effects of such a system was made painfully apparent to the English people during the progress of the Crimean war—a war which did so much towards exposing official inefficiency. The British commanders-in-chief could not undertake to order any serious attack on the enemy without referring to the Home authorities, and

when these gentlemen were asked suddenly for orders, they could not issue them without first complying with all the formula of an exploded system. Soldiers lay in the trenches perishing for want of clothing at a moment when many ships laden with such supplies were lying in various ports of the Black Sea, but they could not be found out by the commanders, and at the very moment when Lord Raglan was forced to borrow great coats and caps for his men from the French Commissariat, many thousands of such articles were being duly prepared for the junk shops of New York, where they were sold in the end. Indeed, after the grand attack of the French on the Malakoff, and the conclusion of peace, England complained of Napoleon for making it at a moment *when her men were just ready to fight*—that is, when the red-tape people came to understand the systematic rotation of her despatches.

Lately, when our indignation was roused by the insults to our traders in the Gulf of Mexico from British gun-boats, we found that the acts were perpetrated, but could not ascertain why or by whom ordered. Many of the gentlemen of the Royal Navy who directed the firing of the guns, appeared to be as ignorant as ourselves, and, at first, the Admiral commanding the West India squadron knew little more than either. The fact is, the affair was ordered by red tape rule, and carried out in the same principle, so when Secretary Cass's despatches on the subject reached England, the measure had been altered, and the "Right of Search" has slumbered ever since.

Gigantic projects are conceived and made, apparently, plain and of easy execution by rule, but when carried out they are found, frequently, of late, to be either complete failures or entirely useless for advancing the comforts or adding to the resources of the human family.

About nineteen years ago the steamship Great Britain was the great work of the day, but by extraordinary mechanical oversight, she was built in a dock too small to permit her egress when finished, so that about \$30,000 had to be expended in taking down its arms so as to permit her to enter the water. Curious calculation for first-rate mechanics! A few years later Mr. Brunel set all our ancient relatives on the other side of the water crazy on the subject of the broad gauge for railroads, and succeeded in experimenting with it on the Great Western line at the cost of millions of dollars, but the thing is of no practical utility.

When all the toils and troubles of the Atlantic Telegraph expedition seemed crowned with success, and the stirring words, the "cable is laid," vibrated over the land, it was not then known that the blunders of English men of science had rendered it useless. This was made apparent soon after the cessation of the currents, when it was demonstrated that the wire was irremediably injured within 268 miles of the Irish coast by the Englishmen having it in charge.

Great Britain has, as far as possible, to compensate us for this great loss, by sending out the steamship Great Eastern. In this instance we find, that after the *leviathan* was got afloat she was taken on her trial trip in a most bungling and unscientific manner. Water-jackets, condemned by modern engineers, were placed around her funnel, but nobody seemed to have the management of supplying the water, indeed, nobody on board seemed to understand how to do it, so that in a few hours a fatal "blow up" took place. "Everybody's business was nobody's business," so in the end nobody is to blame; but the Great Eastern is, to all intents and purposes, a failure. During her short career in the water, it appeared as if, when the Chief Engineer was not present, everybody else

"was at sea by himself." Bickering in the direction, personalities amongst the shareholders, recrimination amongst the engineers, and a general doubt seems to make up the *regimen* services of the Great Eastern as an ocean steamer, with the unpleasant addition of the fact that some persons will enjoy the heritage of a "suit at law" on account of the speculation.

OUR NORTH-WESTERN BOUNDARY DISPUTE WITH GREAT BRITAIN—ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SCOTT IN SAN FRANCISCO—ENGLAND'S BLUSTER ON THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR COOLING OFF.

The California mails of the 20th of October, received by the Atlantic from Aspinwall, contain news from all parts of Puget Sound, dated on the 10th of last month.

The decided and patriotic action of Gen. Harney in asserting our treaty rights in Washington Territory and protecting our citizen settlers at San Juan Island from Indian outrages, covertly instigated by English official malevolence, was ably sustained by Captain Pickett of the United States army and the troops placed under his command for the purposes of occupation. The fortifications of the place were being daily strengthened, and twenty American guns warned intruders against disturbing the peace of the inhabitants. A great statement in the zeal of the British civil officers and servants of the Hudson's Bay Company was observable and some trespassers, in the guise of English traders, had been promptly arrested by the officer of the day in authority under our Government.

It was universally acknowledged in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, that General Harney acted right in the premises, and that when our people called on him for protection he would have been guilty of a traitorous dereliction of duty had he permitted their appeal to pass unheeded, more particularly when he knew that in the boundary treaty of 1846 San Juan Island was denominated as part and parcel of Washington Territory, and included within the jurisdiction of Whatcom county. To disown it or give it up now to gratify the greedy claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, and extend the government grasp of England on our North-western frontier would exhibit a degree of national weakness equalled only by the executive folly of the act.

General Scott reached San Francisco on the 16th of October. He was received with a demonstration worthy of the people of the Metropolis of the Golden State and worthy the Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, the hero of Lundy's Lane, Churubusco, and the City of Mexican, as well as the pacificator of the sectional and frontier troubles of his country. Notwithstanding the fatigue of his journey from New York and the loss of rest attendant on the grand military and popular ovation in San Francisco, General Scott started for Frazer River on the 17th ultimo—the very day after his landing. His prudence, moderation, and diplomatic firmness will, we doubt not, lead to a pacific and honorable settlement of this long vexed question of territorial limitation; but should Governor Douglass, or any other person in authority under England, chuse to exhibit any great amount of national doggedness, the General has but to lift his finger in threat of war, and the men of California and our territories on the Pacific will soon clear the place of every vestige of British rule, whether royal or commercial; perhaps by a repetition of that irresistible system of bayonet charge, which, under the same gallant commander, routed the enemy at Lundy's Lane.

Cotemporaneous with the reports of these movements on the Pacific the mails from England bring word that the denun-

ciations so freely used lately in the London press with regard to our action in the matter were now completely silenced, and that England, humiliated in continental policy by Napoleon, unable to fight the Chinese without French troops, and in danger of losing Gibraltar during the progress of the Spanish war in Morocco, had changed her tone and was disposed to let San Juan go to those whom she terms her "American cousins," but for whom she secretly entertains the most bitter animosity.

The French papers have, however, taken the matter up, and laugh heartily at the ethnological palaver and consanguinity claims of the old lady over the channel. Napoleon thinks, as we do, that her kith and kin whine, as applied to American freedom, is evidence of her decrepitude, and he believes also that the presence of General Scott, backed by a respectable force of United States troops and volunteers, will do more to enable her to see the true boundary line of our possessions in Puget Sound than would all the family and race reminiscences which she could rake up from now to doomsday.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE FRENCH NAVAL ARMAMENTS WILL THE WAR CLOUD BURST IN THE MEDITERRANEAN OR ON THE SHORES OF ENGLAND?

A glance along the entire seaboard line of the French coast reveals the astonishing fact, that the vast naval preparations and armaments of the Emperor, which caused so much uneasiness to England at the close of the Italian war, are carried on with increasing activity at every point suited for such operations. Additional defences are being thrown up at regular intervals, as if the government dreaded an invasion, whilst the scene presented in the different dockyards would lead one to suppose that his Majesty was about to turn invader. In the meantime, no person can even conjecture what power would think of invading such a nation as France is at the present moment; but they can guess, with much greater certainty, the country which France would be likely to invade.

At the Toulon dockyard may be seen twenty-two slips for the building of large line-of-battle ships and heavy corvettes, and in every one of these slips lies the hull of a new vessel, at which hundreds of busy tradesmen work from dawn of day to dark in the evening. In the port of Toulon, fifteen ships of the line are stationed *en commission de port*, and, as we have announced in a previous article on this subject, fourteen days would be ample time to prepare them for sea, whilst in one day after the receipt of a telegraphic order from the Minister of Marine in Paris, they would be manned with ample crews, well trained both on deck and on shore for service. These ships are all mounted with rifled guns, as all the new ones will be.

Toulon exhibits also afloat twenty of the immense new transports, *seventy-two of which have been ordered to be built for government service. Each of these monsters can carry six thousand men, independent of the crew, being as large as a hundred and twenty gun ship, but not carrying any guns, and peculiarly fitted with a view to the accommodation of a large number of persons. They are, if we can use the term, war emigrant ships.*

Anchored in the roadstead of Toulon, at the date of our last advice, lay over half a dozen of the huge, gigantic looking, shot-proof floating batteries of which Napoleon is so proud. Each is armed with fifty rifled fifty-pounder guns, and have their complete complement of coals, men, shot and powder on board. They look to be bad sailors, but, cased as they are with iron plates, and thus almost entirely secure from the enemy, the Emperor calculates that in action they would do as much damage as first class frigates. Great attention has been paid to the work of rendering these floating batteries invulnerable to shot, and it is said they are so. The plates in which

they are cased are composed of an amalgam of iron and steel, combined with some other substance the nature of which is kept a strict secret by the Government of France. The most severe tests have been applied to the sheets thus made during the past five years, and, although lighter than iron, their united laminae have resisted the effect of every sort of shot in a wonderful manner. A target, formed exactly like the section of a ship's side, has been cased with the plates and fired at regularly three times a week, by order of Napoleon. The maximum distance range has been one hundred yards, and the minimum twenty-five. The guns used have been unfired ninety-pounders, throwing round shot, and rifled fifty-pounders which throw a conical shot weighing one hundred pounds. Our readers will be surprised to hear that during the entire time only one shot (a conical one) penetrated the plates. The head of this shot lodged in them, and the concussion of the rebound of the metal was so great that the remainder of the immense shot was cut off as if shaved by a machine, falling in the water when the head actually plugged up the hole it had itself made.

The English Government having previously experimented on the old rusty iron-cased batteries which it had used in the Crimean war with the Armstrong gun found them perforated at every shot, and then proclaimed that this branch of the French armament would fail if brought in contact with such weapons. How the Emperor has again disappointed them, by science and chemistry, may be inferred from the facts above stated.

In addition to the above, Brest actually bristles with new guns; whilst Cherbourg looks every day more formidable with rifled artillery, and the iron sheathing which protects its walls and loop-holes from attack by sea or land.

The questions remain: "What will he do with this amazing force? Will he, taking advantage of the war between Spain and Morocco, use his power to convert the Mediterranean into a 'French lake,' or will he, during the progress of some Algerian struggle, land the great force directly on the English shore, and look to repay its enormous cost by the plunder of London? It is not likely that the newly created power will remain dormant, and either eventuality may occur.

France in possession of the shores north and south of the Mediterranean, and standing on the western coast of Italy, can—with Spain as an ally—put out in a couple of weeks a Mediterranean fleet twice the strength of that of England, and which would soon sweep away her now discontented support in Malta and Corfu, and humble even Gibraltar if necessary. We also know that a French gun-boat is just now trying to make its way, by the Langueadoc Canal and river Garonne to the Atlantic, and at last accounts she had arrived at Toulouse, and was ordered to proceed to Bordeaux and Rochfort. Napoleon attaches great importance to this experiment, and if the hardy pioneer can pass safely from sea to sea, she will doubtless be followed by a large fleet of similar craft, which will show itself to the astonished Englishmen as free from the insults of passing the guns of Gibraltar.

We shall soon see, we doubt not—should Napoleon live and hold his throne—France paramount on the waters of the Mediterranean, commerce free from the Straits menace-guns of Great Britain, Spain vindicated, in spite of their muzzles, on the land side; and when this is completed, England had better look out for the new war ships, transports, and steel plated batteries of her Imperial ally. The national war-cloud will burst, and the thunderbolt of the avengement of Waterloo will likely fall in the right place.

OBITUARY.—It is with regret that we learn from the obituary notice in another column, of the death of Mr. James A. Treacy. He was a young man of fine promises, and deservedly esteemed and respected by all who knew him.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LETTER OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

Spanish Preparations for War with Morocco.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK ON THE COAST OF WALES.

&c., &c., &c.

By the arrival of the Hungarian at Portland on the 18th, from Liverpool on the 2d, we are put in possession of the last European news. The following are its principal features:

IRELAND.

LETTER OF WM. SMITH O'BRIEN TO THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—"MY LORD ARCHBISHOP: I have seen in the newspapers of last week an appeal to Protestant opinion in reference to the Tuam School, on the part of Mr. More O'Ferrall, M. P., who deserves to be considered a prominent leader of the Catholics in Ireland—not only on account of his birth, fortune, talents and social position, but also because he nobly dissociated himself from a connexion of long standing with the Whigs, when they insulted his religion and its professors by passing the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. It seems to me that the Liberal Protestants of Ireland ought not to hesitate to answer that appeal. For myself, though I would renounce Protestantism without delay if I believed that its essential character required approval of such acts as are often done in its name in Ireland, yet, as a non-Catholic member of this community, who feels a deep interest in everything that concerns the welfare of Ireland, I have no hesitation in declaring that I consider the proceedings of the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, in regard to your Catholic school-house, as an act of simple robbery committed under the name of law.

"The admitted facts of the case are, I believe, that Catholics expended upon a piece of waste ground in the town of Tuam, held under a title which was believed to be equivalent to perpetual tenure, not less than £700 for the construction of a school-house, which was placed under the care of the Christian Brothers, whose admirable system of instruction is approved by all friends of education; that the Protestant Bishop, availing himself of an iniquitous law, turned these monks out of possession without offering to the Catholics any compensation for their capital which had been expended on these premises.

"I ought not, perhaps, to express my opinion, that under these circumstances the boys of Tuam were fully justified in burning the school-house, because I am unwilling to encourage arson in any form, but at least they committed no wrong towards the Protestant Bishop, for they burnt only the property which in equity belonged to the Catholics.

"I have more than once been on the point of sending a subscription in aid of the new school-house which is to be built as a substitute for that from which the Catholics have been ejected, but I have felt that upon such an occasion the Catholics ought to have displayed a very different spirit from that which they have evinced, and that if the Catholics themselves can look with indifference at such proceedings, they ought not to expect that Protestants will testify the indignation which injustice always excites in generous minds.

"I confess that when I first read an account of the Tuam School ejection I imagined that every Catholic in Ireland would have come forward to call for the suppression of a dominant State Church. If such an occurrence had taken place on the private estate of an ordinary landlord, (and I regret to say that we have seen a parallel case in this parish), the Catholic community might have had no alternative but to acquiesce in a perversion of the rights of property; but in the Tuam case the property in question is confided by the State to an ecclesiastical functionary, who is placed there for the purpose of preaching peace and good will among his neighbors, and when such a functionary avails himself of the rights so far a time confided to him to perpetrate an outrage against the common principles of justice, which ought to govern the intercourse between man and man, a most legitimate opportunity is afforded of asking the Legislature to get rid altogether of an institution which in theory is altogether indefensible, and which in its practical operation generates the most bitter and social antipathies.

"Had the Catholics taken this course, they would have been supported by a large body of

Protestants, not only in Ireland, but also in England and in Scotland. Every calm and unprejudiced reasoner feels that the position of the Protestant establishment in Ireland is an anomaly which is entirely indefensible in argument. That a Church establishment should be maintained for the benefit of little more than one-tenth of the population, while the religion of the mass of the population is, I will not say ignored, but insulted by the legislation of the State, is an anomaly which exists in no other country except Ireland. Politicians, therefore, of every persuasion in the United Kingdom, would be prepared to discuss the propriety of abolishing altogether this relic of Protestant ascendancy, and they would be aided by a considerable number of zealous Protestants who believed that 'the establishment' has been productive of injury to religion, as of evil to society.

"No one proposes that any wrong should be done to the present holders of benefices; a life provision would naturally be made for them in like manner as it has been made for legal or civil functionaries when the offices which they held have been abolished.

"Let me, however, add, in candor, that neither this grievance nor any other national wrong will be redressed so long as Irish constituencies encourage their representatives to apply their Parliamentary influence in procuring situations under Government for themselves, their relatives and their dependants, rather than in using bold, independent, and disinterested exertions to maintain the honor and the interests of their country. Let Mr. More O'Ferrall, aided by The O'Donoghue and other representatives, call together a meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament, Protestant as well as Catholic, for the purpose of taking counsel respecting the interests of the Irish nation, and he will then be in a condition to ask for the support of Protestant opinion in his endeavors to procure the redress of national wrongs.

"Though on ordinary occasions I feel it to be my duty to apply the pecuniary resources which Providence has placed at my disposal, to objects connected with my own home and with the district from which our property is derived, I send herewith the subscription* which it was my intention to have placed in the hands of your Grace, in case I had been so fortunate as to have found you at home on the occasion of my recent visit to Tuam. I have the honor to be, with much respect, very faithfully yours,

"W. S. O'BRIEN."

"TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM,"
CASHEMOYLE, NEWCASTLE WEST, OCT. 10.

* The amount subscribed was \$3,500.

THE TUAM SCHOOL CASE.—The conduct of the Protestant Bishop, Plunket, of Tuam, with reference to the Tuam School case, has evoked warm sympathies from various sources. Among many letters received by committee we may mention one from the Rev. Father Conway, who hands over to the treasurer of the Christian Brothers' Schools' Fund the sum of £10, the first instalment from the people of Headford and its vicinity. Father Conway says: The excellent letter of our worthy and esteemed parishioner, G. Lynch Staunton, Esq., Clydagh, shows me the necessity of giving expression to their feelings in reference to an act which they consider, and pronounce, worthy of a heathen tyrant. As for myself, personally, I regret most sincerely the position in society which bad advice, and a want of prudence and judgment have placed the family of Plunket. Protestants as well as Catholics condemn the act. They are degenerate sons of an illustrious father, who, during life, advocated the cause of the Catholic people of Ireland, and sympathized with them in their religious grievances. He was never known to insult their feelings, or those of their priests. The very misall I use, when offering up the holy sacrifice of the mass, is his gift: the Douay Bible from which I read, on each Sunday and holiday, is his gift to the people. While his children adopted the course marked out by him for their guidance, the rich and the poor treated them kindly, and respected them; and even the aristocracy of the land did not think them unworthy of being joined to them in alliance. I hope, even yet, that the Lord Bishop of Tuam, who, with other members of his family, are receiving thousands of pounds annually from Catholics, will redeem the good name of his father; and, unless he do so himself, and that soon—according to the course of nature—the name will be extinct, and handed down to posterity as the most odious and contemptible.

ESTATES COURT.—From the first report of the proceedings of the Landed Estates Court,

from the filings of the first petition, on the 20th November, 1858, to the 10th of August, 1859, it appears that 241 petitions have been presented, comprising estates extending over 22,000 acres, producing an annual rental of £148,000. There were upward of 500,000 title deeds relating to the same, and the property sold fetched £25,190,836 2s. 6d.

ENGLAND.

In the last issue of *THE RECORD* we published a brief account of the loss of the screw steamship Royal Charter on the coast of Anglesea, Wales. Since then we have received the following details of the disaster:

It appears that the Royal Charter, when within two or three hours sail of Liverpool, (after a rapid passage from Melbourne,) experienced the full fury of a terrible northeast gale, which prevailed all over England during the night of the 25th and 26th ult. The steam power of the vessel being merely auxiliary, it was insufficient to prevent her from being driven towards the shore, and as the water was rapidly shoaling, it became necessary, at ten o'clock at night, to let go the anchors, guns having been previously fired and rockets discharged, in the hope of attracting a pilot, but without success.

The gale meantime increased to a perfect hurricane, and at two o'clock in the morning the port anchor chain parted, and shortly afterward the ship was beating on the rocks in a place called Moelfra Bay, near Puffin Island, on the coast of Anglesea. The masts were cut away, but without any beneficial result.

About daylight (six o'clock) a sailor with a cord tied around his waist, jumped overboard, and although the sea ran tremendously high, he succeeded in reaching and maintaining a footing on the rocky shore, which was not more than ten yards distant from the ship, but was almost perpendicular to the height of forty feet. A hawser was then got ashore, and a boatswain chair was attached to it, with a view of hauling the passengers and crew on shore. About a dozen seamen were by this means soon landed, and it was hoped that all on board might be saved.

At about seven o'clock, however, the waves beating against the ship's broadside with continued violence, she suddenly snapped asunder amidships and tumbled in pieces. As the passengers had mostly kept below, large numbers were killed by the crashing debris, and only twenty-six managed to get ashore, making the whole number saved only thirty-nine out of a total (passengers and crew) of 493.

The scene was terrible in the extreme. Many were washed on and off the rocks several times, and in numerous instances, those who thought themselves secure on jutting rocks were hurled back by the sea into the furious waves.

Not a superior officer was saved, neither a woman nor child.

Capt. Taylor exerted himself to the utmost, but was finally struck on the head while struggling in the water, by a boat falling from the davits, and was seen no more.

The destruction of the ship was rapid and complete, so that by eight o'clock nothing was visible but masses of wreck mingled with fish-bone and steel washed on the strand. The prostration of the telegraph wires, and the destruction by the sea of a portion of the Chester and Holyhead Railroad, (which passes the locality,) caused considerable delay in the reception of the news at Liverpool, and a consequent loss of time in sending tug boats to the spot. The vessel had on board (supposed) 70,000 ounces of gold, besides a large number of sovereigns, estimated of the total value from £500,000 to £800,000, and hopes were entertained that this might be recovered by divers.

The Royal Charter was an iron vessel of 2,749 tons register, clipper built, and furnished with auxiliary screw engines. She was built in 1855, at a cost of over £90,000, and was insured for £80,000. Her general cargo was not very valuable—say £5,000.

Of the persons on board the Royal Charter when she left Australia, 63 were cabin passengers, 325 other passengers and 133 crew—total, 511. Of these, 17 persons, including the captain, were saved. Of these, 17 persons, including the captain, were saved from the wreck, so that the total loss of life was 495. Among those reckoned as crew, were eleven riggers who were transferred from a tug boat to the Royal Charter in the Channel for conveyance to Liverpool.

Insurances were being effected at Lloyd's on the hullion at 25 per cent. premium.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.—A Zurich despatch of the 29th says:—To-day a meeting took place. It is stated that the three treaties will be signed next week. Count Karol, the new Austrian representative, arrived here last evening.

FRANCE.

A letter purporting to have been written by Napoleon to the King of Sardinia, dated October 20, has found its way into print.

There were some doubts of its authenticity, but it was generally regarded as genuine. The Paris correspondent of *The London Times*, who started the letter, guarantees its authenticity. The Emperor writes to the King to settle with him the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances he says are grave, and it is requisite to lay aside idle allusions. The Emperor observes that the question is not whether he has done well or ill at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty the results most favorable for the pacification of Italy and the repose of Europe. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest. The Emperor then gives in detail his views as to the mode in which his object may be best accomplished, and adds:—It is the real interest of your Majesty to second me in the development of the plan, in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot, for that I am bound by treaty, and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is placed beforehand. The plan itself is already known. The Emperor demands that the Duchesse of Parma shall be called to Modena; Parma is to be united to Piedmont, and Tuscany, augmented perhaps by a portion of territory, is to be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand, and a system of moderate liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy. The Emperor traces the plan of an Italian Confederation, with the Pope as Honorary President, as this increase of his moral influence would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations.

This letter attracted much attention, and some English journals see in it good reasons why England should not join the Congress.

The Paris Patrie says that a Congress will take place. It would have taken place even in the absence of England, but the adhesion of the British Cabinet is no longer doubtful. Mr. Cobden is said to have been received by Napoleon.

The Correspondent has received a warning for an article by Montalembert, regarding the late war and the Pope. The Ami de la Religion also received a warning for reproducing the article.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral ordering that prayers be put up for the Pope.

It is stated that the King of Abyssinia has made over to France the Isle and Fort of Massorah, in the Red Sea.

SPAIN.

A circular has been addressed to the diplomatic corps, informing the Foreign Powers that Tangiers, Tetuan and Lawache, have been declared in a state of blockade by the Spanish government.

Letters from Madrid state that Marshal O'Donnell would take his departure from that place on Nov. 1.

The offensive against Morocco would commence on the 7th or 8th November.

General Cabala will take the command-in-chief of the army until the arrival of the Count de Lucena.

The Spanish government have chartered all the steam packets which run between its ports and Marseilles, for the conveyance of the expedition against Morocco.

The Queen offered to contribute part of her civil list and to sell her jewels, towards defraying the expenses of the war.

The Courrier du Dimanche asserts, as positive, that Spain and Portugal have offered to the Sovereign Pontiff to send a body of troops to garrison Rome and the Legations, on the day on which the Holy Father would desire it.

GERMANY.

In Germany, great importance was attached to the recent meeting of the Emperor Alexander and the Prince of Prussia. The Russian and Prussian Cabinets will, it is asserted, follow an identical policy on all great questions.

Le Nord says that the reception given at Warsaw by the Emperor Alexander to the Archduke Albert, the bearer of overtures from Vienna, was most ceremonious, formal and cold.

CHINA.

The North China Herald contains an interesting letter in regard to the movements of the American Minister and the ratification of the treaty. The following are extracts:

Stuxness, Aug. 25, 1859.
The United States steam frigate Powhatan, having on board John E. Ward, the United States Minister, has just arrived from the Peking. From her officers we learn the following items of news: On the 16th ultimo, while the Powhatan was anchored off Peking, there arrived an Imperial edict, ordering that the

American Minister and suite of twenty should be escorted with all honor to Peking, and that they should leave Peking any day after the 19th. The edict was in answer to a communication of the American Minister, informing the authorities that he was present and ready to exchange the treaty at any time and place they might appoint. On the morning of the 20th, Mr. Ward and suite arrived at Peking, where they were received by an escort, and conducted to Peking with every show of respect. They first traveled forty-five miles across the country in covered cars, striking the Spello some ten miles above Tien-tsin, and thence proceeded in junks to Toong-chau, distant twelve miles from Peking, of which it is the port. There they again took carts for the capital.

The entire trip occupied eight days and a half, five of which were passed upon the river. They passed not less than six or eight barriers between Peking and Toong-Chan-Non, none of them without a display of arms or backed by force. The boatmen said they were partly to stop the English, and partly to afford shelter to junks when the ice was breaking up. The Legation remained at Peking fifteen days, during which time they were confined to their quarters; not, however, as prisoners, for liberty was given them at any moment to walk out; but the Commissioners refused the use of horses and guides, leaving it optional with Mr. Ward to grant permission to walk out or not as he saw fit. They would doubtless, however, have closed the gates entirely had not that gentleman taken a firm stand in his determination to view, informing Kwai Liang that as soon as his requests should be at all restricted, he should close all intercourse and demand a return escort.

It seems that the Emperor was very anxious to see Mr. Ward, but that he also persisted upon his performing *Kot tow—i. e.*, prostrating himself on his knees with his head to the ground, which was positively refused, as being against the principles of his Excellency. The result of this was, that upon the fourteenth day of their stay it was concluded to receive the President's letter at Peking, and to send his Excellency back to Pei-tang to exchange the treaty, and next day they returned accordingly.

They arrived at Pei-tang on the 16th, and treaties were then exchanged, and an English prisoner named John Powell given up. This man, who was a seaman on board the Highflyer, and who, with a sapper, had been captured on the 25th of June, fearing for his life, had proclaimed himself an American. The Chinese informed Mr. Ward of this, and intimated their readiness to give him up as an American if he would demand him. This, however, the latter could not do, as the man had been taken while fighting under the flag of another nation. Anxious to serve the poor fellow, he intimated that it would be a great personal favor if they would turn him over, and as such it was done. He is now on board of the Powhatan. Of the sapper nothing more is known than that he was still a prisoner.

INDIAN MODE OF SWIMMING.—The mode of swimming among the Mandans, as well as among most of the other tribes, is quite different from that practiced in those parts of the civilized world which I have had the pleasure to visit. The Indian, instead of parting his hands simultaneously under his chin and making the strike outward in a horizontal direction, causing thereby a serious strain on the chest, throws his body alternately upon the right and left side, raising one arm entirely above the water, and reaching as far forward as he can, to dip it, while his whole weight and force are spent upon the one that is passing under him, and like a paddle, propelling him along; while his arm is making a half circle, and is being raised out of the water behind him, the opposite arm is describing a similar arch in the air over his head, to be dipped in the water as far as he can reach before him, with the hand turned under, forming a sort of bucket, to act most effectively as it passes in its turn beneath him. By this bold and powerful mode of swimming, which may want the grace that many would wish to see, I am quite sure, from the experience I have had, that much of the fatigue and strain upon the breast and spine are avoided, and that a man will preserve his strength and breath much longer in this alternate and rolling motion than he can in the usual mode of swimming.

INOGENIOUS MECHANISM.—A machinist of a little town in Bohemia, has constructed an automaton which imitates most perfectly the human voice, particularly the soprano notes. It sings several difficult airs with the greatest accuracy. Shakes, runs and chromatic scales are all executed with surprising precision. This automaton, in singing, even pronounces certain words, so as to be easily understood. The inventor hopes to arrive at such a point of perfection as to bring his machine to pronounce the words in the best pieces of music.

The Wail and Warning of the Three Khaleders.

BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

La' laha, il Allah!¹⁶
 Here we meet, we three, at length,
 Amrah, Osman, Perizad;
 Shorn of all our grace and strength,
 Poor, and old, and very sad;
 We have lived, but live no more;
 Life has lost its gloss for us,
 Since the days we spent of yore
 Boasting down the Bosphorus!
 La' laha, il Allah!
 The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
 Old Time brought home no loss for us.
 We felt full of health and heart
 Upon the foamy Bosphorus!

La' laha, il Allah!
 Days indeed! A shepherd's tent
 Served us then for house and fold;
 All to whom we gave or lent,
 Paid us back a thousand fold.

Troubles years, by myriads walked,
 Rarely had a cross for us,
 Never when we gaily sailed,
 Singing down the Bosphorus.

La' laha, il Allah!
 The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
 There never came a cross for us,
 While we laid, gaily sailed,
 Adown the meadowy Bosphorus.

La' laha, il Allah!
 Blithe as birds we flew along,
 Laughed and quaffed and stared about;
 Wine and roses, mirth and song,
 Were what most we cared about.
 Fame we left for quacks to seek,
 Gold was dust and dross for us,
 While we lived from week to week,
 Floating down the Bosphorus.

La' laha, il Allah!
 The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
 And gold was dust and dross for us,
 While we lived from week to week,
 Abating down the Bosphorus.

La' laha, il Allah!
 Friends we were, and would have shared
 Purses, had we twenty full.
 If we spent, or if we spared,
 Still our funds were plentiful.

Save the hours we spent apart
 Time brought home no loss for us;
 We felt full of hope and heart
 While we sailed the Bosphorus.

La' laha, il Allah!
 The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
 For life has lost its gloss for us,
 Since the days we spent of yore
 Upon the pleasant Bosphorus!

La' laha, il Allah!
 Ah! for thy's delicious hours,
 Man pays well in after days.
 When quenched hopes and palsied powers
 Mock his love-and-laughter days.
 Thorns and thistles on our path,
 Took the place of moss for us,
 Till fate fortune's tempest wrath
 Drove us from the Bosphorus.
 La' laha, il Allah!
 The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
 When thorns took place of moss for us,
 Gone was all. Our hearts were graves
 Deep, deeper than the Bosphorus!

La' laha, il Allah!
 Gone is all! In one abyss
 Lie Health, Youth, and Merriment!
 All we've learned accounts to this—
Life's a sad experiment.
 What it is we truly feel
 Pondering what it was for us,
 When our shallow's bounding keel
 Clove the joyous Bosphorus.

La' laha, il Allah!
 The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
 We wail for what life was for us,
 When our shallow's bounding keel
 Clove the joyous Bosphorus!

THE WARNING.
 La' laha, il Allah!
 Pleasure tempts't yet man has none
 Save himself't accuse, if her
 Temptings prove, when all is done,
 Lures hung out by Lucifer.
 Guard your fire in youth, O Friends!
 Manhood's it but Phosphorus,
 And bad luck attends and ends
 Boasting down the Bosphorus!
 La' laha, il Allah!
 The Bosphorus, the Bosphorus!
 Youth's fire soon wanes to Phosphorus,
 And slight luck or grace attends
 Your boasters down the Bosphorus!

* God alone is all-merciful!

The New York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association.

In a recent number we gave an account of the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the above society, and we now desire to give a more full description of the character of the society. About six years ago a number of young

men who profess the Catholic faith conceived the idea of establishing a benevolent association which should be an exclusively "Young Men's Benevolent Society." After the society was formed about a year, it began to receive considerable support by an increase of members. Its funds grew larger, and its condition generally greatly improved. When the society had been in existence about a year and a-half a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for procuring a charter from the Legislature; the charter was obtained, and the Association became, and now is, an incorporated society, duly organized under, and in pursuance of the laws of the State of New York.

As its name indicates, this society has no other object than the promotion of good feeling and friendship amongst its members, and to pay to its sick members their dues, which, by the Constitution and By-Laws, is \$5 a week each. The Association has a fund of about fifteen hundred dollars, which is now on deposit in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank in this city. The fund is in the custody of three Trustees, who have no power to draw upon the same unless upon the receipt of a written draft, signed by the President and countersigned by the Recording Secretary.

The Trustees, Treasurer and Recording Secretary are each under bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. The fund is divided into a general fund and a widows' and orphans' fund, each of which are separate, and applied, one to pay sick members their dues, and the other is held sacred to assist and relieve the wants of the widows and orphans of deceased Brothers of the society.

Any young man between the ages of eighteen and twenty-eight years is eligible to membership after having been visited by the Health and Character Committee and reported favorably of by them. The duty of this committee is to visit the candidate, ascertain so far as they can his general health and moral character, and then report to the Association the result of their inquiries.

Another of the primary objects which this society labors to maintain is to prevent Catholic young men who join them, both by advice, and example, from joining secret societies, it being, according to their rules, impossible for a member who connects himself with a secret society to continue in this Association. The initiation fee is three dollars and a half, and the weekly dues thirty-five cents.

The Association at the present time numbers between ninety and a hundred young men, who are between the ages above named, and whose exertions in support of the institution have been worthy of praise. It seems to us that there ought to be a sufficient number of Catholic young men in this city to support such an institution as this. Such a society is certainly needed, and if some of our enterprising and active young men would enlist themselves as members of this society, and bestow a portion of their time and talents upon its development, we feel assured that it would very soon become second to no Association of its kind, either in point of standing or influence. This Association have a suite of rooms at No. 195 Bowery, where they hold their meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Mr. THOMAS CARROLL, President.
 Mr. DENIS O'HALLERAN, Vice President.
 JAMES P. BYRNE, Recording Secretary.
 ANDREW P. GILSON, Treasurer.
 W. JOHN O'DONNELL, Cor. Secretary.
 JOHN HAYES,
 EDWARD SCULLY, Trustees.
 JEREMIAH QUINLAN,

FEMALE CORN DEALERS.—An ancient custom prevailed in Chartres, the largest corn-market in France with the exception of Paris—the women invariably acting as sole agents in the purchase and sale of corn. The market is worth a visit, for the sake of seeing the operations of the women, to whom is conferred the entire duty of measuring the corn, delivering to the buyers, receiving the prices and paying over the amount to the sellers. These women form an organized corporation, which has existed for several centuries. They enjoy a reputation for the strictest integrity, which is indeed sufficiently attested by the fact that the whole transactions of the market are entrusted to them. They are under no surveillance; the buyer and seller alike put implicit confidence in them. The latter, when he has thrown down his corn, goes about his business or pleasure in town, and returns in the evening to receive the amount of his sale,

without making any inquiries or taking any trouble about it. The confidence placed in the honesty of these women, and the importance of the charge confided to them, may be estimated by the fact that 10,000 quintals of corn are by no means an unusual quantity to change hands in one market day at Chartres, the whole of which is invariably disposed of for ready money on the spot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. NICHOLS' LECTURES ON CATHOLICITY AND PROTESTANTISM.—The following series of Lectures is now in course of publication:—

- I. The History of the Holy Catholic Church.
 - II. The History of Protestantism.
 - III. The Popular Objections to Catholicity.
 - IV. The Doctrines and Evidences of the Catholic Church.
 - V. The Catholic Church the Church of the Bible.
- Each Lecture makes a neat pamphlet of seventy pages; and they are furnished at the rate of 15 for \$1, 50 for \$3 100 for \$5, sent by mail, post-paid, either of one Lecture or the series. Nearly thirty thousand have already been ordered for gratuitous distribution. The first three are issued, and the other two are in press and will soon be ready. Address T. L. NICHOLS, M. D., New York.

NEW YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8, 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Passengers by this train will cross the Thirteenth street ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. Arrive and depart at the New York and Westchester, Albany, Whitehall, Newburgh, and West Flushing. On Sunday cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 5:30, 10:30, 6:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT LADIES' FAIRAT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
DECEMBER, 1890.

The Academy of Music will, during the first two weeks of the month of December, exhibit an entirely new and novel attraction. The opera will, for that time, give place to a **GREAT LADIES' FAIR**, to be held by the ladies of the principal Catholic churches in New York, or the benefit of the charities connected with the "Institution of Mercy" in Houston street, in this city. Many charitable ladies of other denominations have also associated with them in their work of charity, and, both Protestant and Catholic, have witnessed the self-sacrificing zeal with which the Sisters of Mercy devote all the energies of their lives to their sacred duties in visiting, assisting and comforting the poor, the friendless, the destitute and the sick, of every denomination and creed, in their own wretched abodes and in the prisons. The immediate inducement to this great undertaking on the part of the ladies engaged in it has been the fact that not only are the means for their charities limited for the most part dependent on the institution of Mercy wholly inadequate, but the buildings and grounds of the institution are so encumbered with debt that there is great danger of their being lost to the cause of charity, unless redeemed by the active zeal of the friends of the poor.

The ladies have determined to make this Fair the most splendid ever held in New York; and have, at a heavy sacrifice, engaged the Academy of Music for that purpose. It will have many new and attractive features, several articles having already been imported by the ladies from Paris and London, and a large number engaged for each evening; and the ladies feel confident that the charitable public, who have so often visited the Academy for pleasure, will be also engaged, by the occasion, visit to sustain them in their arduous undertaking, and enable them to raise the means to relieve the destitute poor and suffering, and soothe in their last moments the anguish of the dying.

Mr. CHARLES FERGUSON, the celebrated performer on the Irish Union Harmonic Pipes, will give two of his agreeable entertainments at Mozart Hall, 636 Broadway, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, November 17th and 18th, in which he will be assisted by other eminent talent. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence at eight o'clock. Committee of ladies in charge. We learn further that, by request of many friends, Mr. Ferguson will give an afternoon performance for children and schools on Friday, the 18th instant, at 3:30 o'clock; tickets 15 cents. We hope he will have bumper houses on both occasions. It will be recollected that Mr. Ferguson delighted crowded houses in this city on former occasions. no 12

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer **VANDERBILT**, will close at this office on **SATURDAY**, the 19th of November, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Very Rev. JEREMIAH DONOVAN, D. D., will deliver a Lecture for the benefit of St. Joseph's Schools, in St. Joseph's Church, on **SUNDAY EVENING**, Nov. 20, 1890, at 7:30 P. M. Tickets 50 cents each.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRADY'S GALLERY HAS REMOVED FROM No. 839 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleeker street.

PHOTOGRAPHS, DAGUERRETYPE AND AMBROTYPE. aug 18m

O. E. DUFFY, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER and Periodical Dealer, No. 429 E street, Washington, D. C. All the Catholic Papers for sale. The Metropolitan Record always on hand. m15

AGENCIES.—We have appointed the following Agents for the Record, in addition to those already announced:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Messrs. Downing & Daly, 189 South Eighth street.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Mr. James S. R. Smith, 38 North Gay street.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, Camp st.

WANTS.

A PRIEST'S HOUSEKEEPER. FOR many years accustomed to the duties of his place, wants a situation. Address (post paid) A. B. C., box 23, 201 E. 10th street, New York.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GOVERNOR.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governor in a private family, or as companion to a lady. She has a thorough knowledge of French, English and Italian, and can give the best references. All communications should be addressed to A. T. W., office of the Metropolitan Record, no 12.

AN ABLE AND EXPERIENCED PROFESSOR, who is engaged in the city and vicinity of New York in giving instruction in all the departments of French, English and classical literature, has a few hours at his disposal. For references and particulars address "Tuition," office of The Metropolitan Record, no 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash Capital \$50,000.

THEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS Cheap for Cash.—Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the Public at Large.—THOMAS E. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour and Provisions to be found in New York at the lowest prices. He imports his own Groceries, and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any other dealer in the city. He imports his own Groceries. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received: 500 lbs. New Orleans Molasses, 100 lbs. Sugar Syrup.

1 Family Mackerel, 1,000 choice and half choice Green and Black Teas, 1,000 lbs choice Brand Family Flour, Goods delivered to your door, free of charge.

THOMAS E. AGNEW, Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer, Nos. 569 and 571 Greenwich and 59 Murray street, New York, no 12m

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New York, I do hereby offer a REWARD

of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the detection of any person VOTING

or attempting to vote ILLEGALLY; or of any person who shall procure, assist, counsel or abet in the voting of any illegal vote, or in the going to any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the ensuing election, to be held in this city on TUESDAY, the 18th day of November next, 1890.

To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District Attorney, or the Judge of the Court, in which such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.

But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor, New York, Oct. 28, 1890. no 12

CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park and the Board of Supervisors of the Fifth and Fourth miles of the drives of the Park, below Seventy-second street, will be opened for public use.

Entrance to the Park will be at the Fifth and Seventh avenues, and at the following gates:—At the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue; corner of Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue; corner of Fifth and Seventy-second street, and at Eighth avenue and Seventy-second street.

The Park is also accessible for pedestrians at Sixth and Seventh avenues and Fifty-ninth street.

Persons going or driving in the Park will be careful to observe the ordinances respecting the rate of speed. Dated New York, Nov. 8, 1890.

JOHN F. FORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park. no 12

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Application for the admission of children to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and for the withdrawal or binding out of same, are to be governed by the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Committee on Admission and Binding:

1. No applications for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless recommended by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the past history of the child, which the applicant receives, the latter recommendation being indispensable.

2. Every application must be in writing, and state name, age, sex, date of birth, and residence, and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.

3. Applications must be made in accordance with the consideration by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month at 7 o'clock P. M.

4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day of the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination to said order.

5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either Asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admission and Binding are not allowed to exceed.

6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application must have been previously submitted, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.

7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during recess.

8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the Asylum, must be re-admitted.

9. Any further information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed at the Asylum in Prince street.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Chairman of Committee.

CHARLES LUTY, THOMAS REILLY, L. J. BIRNEY, J. WATSON, Members of Committee.

L. J. BIRNEY, Secretary. wh 19

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, UNDER the charge of the SISTERS OF CHARITY, West Eleventh street, near the Seventh avenue. sep 8m

JOHN KAVANAGH, Real Estate Agent and

Fire and Life Insurance effected in the Companies, Rents and other Debts Collected.

No. 715 Fifth Avenue, between 43rd and 46th streets, Office hours—8 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 8 P. M. sep 6m

SHIPPING

 **NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY**—Office removed from 177 West st., corner of Warren, to wharf foot of Canal street.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
Via Panama Railroad,
and connecting only with steamers **Golden Gate,**
Golden Age, John L. Stephens,

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the 5th and 20th of each month, from foot of Canal street, North river.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight apply at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall street.
For passage apply at the only office of the companies,

on the wharf foot of Canal street, to
o22 3m WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON,
and GLASGOW, calling at QUEENSTOWN, Ire-
land, to land and embark passengers and despatches.—
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship
Company's splendid Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships
are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Nov. 19
VIGO.....Saturday, Dec. 8
EDINBURGH.....Saturday, Dec. 17
And each alternate Saturday at noon, from Pier No.

FROM NEW YORK FOR GLASGOW.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 10
KANGAROO.....Saturday, Jan. 7
And each month in winter, and each alternate Satur-
day in Summer, from Pier 44, N. R.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin to Queenstown, Liverpool, or Glasgow.....	\$75
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Third Class return tickets, available for six months
from Liverpool, to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen
and Antwerp at through rates.
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Bremen and Antwerp at through rates.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Com-
pany.
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In Glasgow to W.M. INMAN, 18 Dixon Street.
015 8m

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S. O. QUINN, TO LONDON.
R. W. SHUFFLEDT, Commander.
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail
for Liverpool on the above date.

At two o'clock P. M. from pier 4 North River. Next trip will be made December 5th and 26th.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,500 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequalled.

First cabin.....	\$60.
Second cabin.....	35.

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LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
ROCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, AGENTS,
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Persons desirous of sending for their friends now residing in the Old Country, can make the necessary arrangements with the subscribers, and have them brought out by the "BLACK BALL, OR OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS," sailing from Liverpool upon

Should those sent for decline coming out, the money will be returned to the parties here, on producing the Packet Certificate and the receipt.

ships:	
Harvest Queen (new,)	Columbia,
Isaac Weeb (new,)	Fidella,
Great Western,	Manhattan,
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James Foster (new,) Capt. E. W. Peabody.
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Provisions of the best quality are provided for the
passengers, and served out at the rate per week of 14

We issue drafts at sight for any amount on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin, which are paid in all the towns

Apply, or address (if by letter enclosing a postage stamp)
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Lowell, Mass.—P. Sheahan.
New Haven, Conn.—P. Morrissey. 26f 1y

FULTON.—The United States Mail steamer **FULTON**, —, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on **SATURDAY**, Dec. 10 at 12 o'clock from Plymouth.

No. 37 North River, foot of Beach street. This ship has five water-tight compartments, enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in Second Cabin, \$75 and \$60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO, will succeed the
FULTON and sail Jan. 7. }y80 6m

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Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHURCH'S
"HEART OF THE ANDES,"
now on exhibition at the Studio Building,
10, 15th Street, between 4th and 5th avenues.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 in the evening. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

A SPECIAL CARD—RECORD readers will note that HIRSH ANDERSON, who has recently reduced the prices of English, Madras, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Druggists, Shades, and Oil Cloths, far below any quoted in this city. oct 5m

BOOKS.

"THE MOST FASCINATING BOOK OF TRAVEL EVER PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY."

From Wall Street to Cashmere.
A JOURNAL OF FIVE YEARS IN EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA.

During visits in 1832, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, to the Danemora Iron Mines, Troy, "The Seven Churches," Jerusalem and Petra, the scenes of the recent Mutinies, (Cawnpore, Lucknow, &c.), Cashmere, Kyper Pass to Afghanistan, Java, China and Singapore, the author has nearly 100 full-page illustrations. By John B. Ireland, Esq., Prince of Azzul binding 80; half-calf, extra, \$4.00.

M. J. 40 Walker street.
"One of the most superb books of the year is 'Wall Street to Cashmere,' a narrative of Mr. John B. Ireland's travels. The Seven Churches, Jerusalem, Russia, Constantinople, 'The Seven Churches,' in Asia Minor, Palestine, Syria, through India, visiting, among other parts that were ever before seen by any one man, and roving through the Australian seas. The book covers more ground than any volume of travel we have ever read. Mr. Ireland's notes are brief. He gives us but the notes of a passing traveler in most of the countries he visited, and these only serve to whet the appetite for fuller accounts of his adventures. His drawings are a valuable portion of the work. They give us ideas we have obtained in relation to the things he has seen." [N. Y. Weekly Journal, Oct. 15]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUBLIN PORTER AND LONDONER-DRY WHISKY. The finest ever offered in this country. For sale in quantities of 6, 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 312, 336, 360, 384, 408, 432, 456, 480, 504, 528, 552, 576, 600, 624, 648, 672, 696, 720, 744, 768, 792, 816, 840, 864, 888, 912, 936, 960, 984, 1008, 1032, 1056, 1080, 1104, 1128, 1152, 1176, 1200, 1224, 1248, 1272, 1296, 1320, 1344, 1368, 1392, 1416, 1440, 1464, 1488, 1512, 1536, 1560, 1584, 1608, 1632, 1656, 1680, 1704, 1728, 1752, 1776, 1800, 1824, 1848, 1872, 1896, 1920, 1944, 1968, 1992, 2016, 2040, 2064, 2088, 2112, 2136, 2160, 2184, 2208, 2232, 2256, 2280, 2304, 2328, 2352, 2376, 2400, 2424, 2448, 2472, 2496, 2520, 2544, 2568, 2592, 2616, 2640, 2664, 2688, 2712, 2736, 2760, 2784, 2808, 2832, 2856, 2880, 2904, 2928, 2952, 2976, 3000, 3024, 3048, 3072, 3096, 3120, 3144, 3168, 3192, 3216, 3240, 3264, 3288, 3312, 3336, 3360, 3384, 3408, 3432, 3456, 3480, 3504, 3528, 3552, 3576, 3600, 3624, 3648, 3672, 3696, 3720, 3744, 3768, 3792, 3816, 3840, 3864, 3888, 3912, 3936, 3960, 3984, 4008, 4032, 4056, 4080, 4104, 4128, 4152, 4176, 4200, 4224, 4248, 4272, 4296, 4320, 4344, 4368, 4392, 4416, 4440, 4464, 4488, 4512, 4536, 4560, 4584, 4608, 4632, 4656, 4680, 4704, 4728, 4752, 4776, 4800, 4824, 4848, 4872, 4896, 4920, 4944, 4968, 4992, 5016, 5040, 5064, 5088, 5112, 5136, 5160, 5184, 5208, 5232, 5256, 5280, 5304, 5328, 5352, 5376, 5400, 5424, 5448, 5472, 5496, 5520, 5544, 5568, 5592, 5616, 5640, 5664, 5688, 5712, 5736, 5760, 5784, 5808, 5832, 5856, 5880, 5904, 5928, 5952, 5976, 6000, 6024, 6048, 6072, 6096, 6120, 6144, 6168, 6192, 6216, 6240, 6264, 6288, 6312, 6336, 6360, 6384, 6408, 6432, 6456, 6480, 6504, 6528, 6552, 6576, 6600, 6624, 6648, 6672, 6696, 6720, 6744, 6768, 6792, 6816, 6840, 6864, 6888, 6912, 6936, 6960, 6984, 7008, 7032, 7056, 7080, 7104, 7128, 7152, 7176, 7200, 7224, 7248, 7272, 7296, 7320, 7344, 7368, 7392, 7416, 7440, 7464, 7488, 7512, 7536, 7560, 7584, 7608, 7632, 7656, 7680, 7704, 7728, 7752, 7776, 7800, 7824, 7848, 7872, 7896, 7920, 7944, 7968, 7992, 8016, 8040, 8064, 8088, 8112, 8136, 8160, 8184, 8208, 8232, 8256, 8280, 8304, 8328, 8352, 8376, 8400, 8424, 8448, 8472, 8496, 8520, 8544, 8568, 8592, 8616, 8640, 8664, 8688, 8712, 8736, 8760, 8784, 8808, 8832, 8856, 8880, 8904, 8928, 8952, 8976, 9000, 9024, 9048, 9072, 9096, 9120, 9144, 9168, 9192, 9216, 9240, 9264, 9288, 9312, 9336, 9360, 9384, 9408, 9432, 9456, 9480, 9504, 9528, 9552, 9576, 9600, 9624, 9648, 9672, 9696, 9720, 9744, 9768, 9792, 9816, 9840, 9864, 9888, 9912, 9936, 9960, 9984, 10000.

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Volume Land Volume II, comprising 17 Numbers, or 204 pages each, viz: No. 1 to 17, and No. 18 to 43, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt cases at \$3.40 apiece. Office, No. 107 Nassau Street.

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All the best songs constantly on hand.

THE NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL for the treatment of Diseases of the Eye is open to the poor every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1 to 3 P. M., at No. 81 Bay Street, near the corner of Third Avenue and Ninth Street.

Between seven and eight thousand patients have been treated at this institution since its incorporation. Inquiries of Dr. M. Stephenson, 83, Broome street, near Mulberry; or of Dr. J. P. Garrison, 40 West Twenty-third street, Attending Surgeon. no 12

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—The Office of the City of New York, for the Year 1854, authorized by chapter 483 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved, December 1, 1854, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.

The stock will consist of six thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable quarterly, from the sinking fund for the redemption of the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the sinking fund for the redemption of the City Debt.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons who are to be accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the date of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed should be put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject all or any of the bids, and to purchase as many or as few of the shares as may be necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.
ROBT. T. HAWES, Comptroller.

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n19 R. H. MACY.

R. T. WILDE & CO.,
Offer to the Trade, at the lowest Prices,
FAIR MILLINERY GOODS
INCLUDING
Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Laces
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ALSO,
SILK VELVET AND FANCY BONNETS,
Dress Caps and Head Dresses,
PLAIN & FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
FRENCH
LOWERS AND FEATHERS,
Bonnet Frames, Crowns, Ruches,
ETC., ETC.

Orders will receive prompt attention.
R. T. WILDE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
251 Broadway,
se 8m Cor. Murray st., opposite City Hall.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of
MOURNING BLACK SILKS ever submitted for inspection. Pouch de Sole Poles and Armures, 24, 36, 30, to 22 inches wide, from \$1 to \$5 per yard.
Also, 100 pieces Bichrome, \$1; worth \$1.25.
50 pieces rich Bayadere, \$1; worth \$1.25.
GREAT BARGAINS!
COMPETITION CHALLENGED!

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets.
oct 5m

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of **MOURNING BLACK SILKS**, consisting of Black Silks in every variety, Second-morning Silks, select styles; Irish and French Poplins, Valenciennes, &c.; Thibets for Shawls, in every width; English and French Bombazines, best makes; English Crapes in every width; Henriettes and Matinee Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crapes Velles, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
Ladies will please observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway,
sep 18m Between Spring and Prince streets.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of December, 1854, at 12 o'clock noon, the vestibule of the City Hall, all the right title and interest of MARTIN L. LEE, in and to the lot of a party war, 4th of February, 1857, or at any time afterward, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: All those two certain lots of land situated in the sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, viz: That certain lot known upon the map of lands made by George B. Smith for the heirs of Mary Carey, deceased, by the number 182, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, distant 270 feet easterly from the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Tenth Avenue; thence easterly along said southerly side twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 85 feet nine inches; thence westerly twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, 95 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning. Also, that certain other lot beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, distant 270 feet and 2 inches easterly from the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eighth Avenue; thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue part of the way through the center of a party wall, 95 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Tenth Avenue, 21 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue, part of the way through the center of a party wall, 95 feet 9 inches; to the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-sixth street 31 feet 9 inches to the place of beginning. 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